

BY G. K. CHESTERTON.

THE tragedy of the great shipwreck is too terrific for any analogies of mere fancy. But the analogy which springs to the mind between the great modern ship and our great modern society that sent it forth—this analogy is not a fancy. It is a fact; a fact perhaps too large and plain for the eye easily to take in. Our whole civilisation is indeed very like the *Titanic*; alike in its power and its impotence, its security and its insecurity. Technically considered, the sufficiency of the precautions are a matter for technical inquiry. But psychologically considered, there can be no doubt that such vast elaboration and system induce a frame of mind which is inefficient rather than efficient. Quite apart from the question

efficient. Quite apart from the question of whether anyone was to blame, the big outstanding fact remains: that there was no sort of sane proportion between the extent of the provision for luxury and levity, and the extent of the provision for need and desperation. The scheme did far too much for prosperity and far too little for distress—just like the modern State. Mr. Veneering, it will be remembered, in his electoral address, "instituted a new and striking comparison between the State and a ship"; the comparison, if not new, is becoming a little too striking. By the time you have made your ship as big as a commonwealth your commonwealth does become very like a ship—rather like a sinking ship.

For there is a real connection be-tween such catastrophes and a certain frame of mind which refuses to expect them. A rough man going about the sea in a small boat may make every other kind of mistake: he may obey super-stitions; he may take too much rum; he may get drunk; he may get drowned. But, cautious or reckless, drunk or sober, he cannot forget that he is in a boat and that a boat is as dangerous a boat and that a boat is as using the boat as a wild horse. The very lines of the boat have the swift poetry of peril; the very carriage and gestures of the boat are those of a thing assailed. But if you make your boat so large that it does not even look like a boat, but like a sort of watering-place, it must, by the deepest habit of human nature, induce a less vigilant attitude of the mind. An aristocrat on board ship who travels with a garage for his motor almost feels as if he were travelling with the trees of his park. People living in open-air cafés sprinkled with liqueurs and ices get as far from the thought of any revolt of the elements as they are from that of an earthquake under the Hotel Cecil. The mental process is quite illogical, but it is quite inevitable. Of course, both sailors and passengers are intellectually aware that motors at sea are often less useful than life-boats, and that ices are no antidote to icebergs. But man is governed not only by what he thinks but by what he chooses to think about; and the sights that sink into us day by day colour our minds with every tint be-tween insolence and terror. This is one of the worst evils in that extreme separation of social classes which marks the modern ship—and State.

But whether or no our unhappy fellow-creatures on the *Titanic* suffered more than they need from this unreality of original outlook, they cannot have had less instinct of actuality than we have who are left alive on land:

and now that they are dead they are much more real than we. They have known what papers and politicians never know — of what man is really made, and what manner of thing is our nature at its best and worst. It is this curious, cold, flimsy incapacity to conceive what a thing is like that appears in so many places, even in the comments on this astounding sorrow. It appears in the displeasing incident of Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, who, immediately after the disaster, seems to have hastened to assure the public that men must get no credit for giving the boats up to women, because it was the "rule" at sea. Whether this was a graceful thing for a gay spinster to say to eight hundred widows in

Photo. Topical.

THE AMERICAN WHO TOLD MR. BRUCE ISMAY HE COULD NOT RETURN TO ENGLAND: SENATOR SMITH, CHAIRMAN OF THE SENATORIAL INQUIRY AS TO THE "TITANIC." Some resentment was aroused by the manner in which the United States Senatorial Committee appointed to investigate the loss of the "Titanic." at first examined some of the witnesses, especially Mr. Bruce Ismay. Later, a better feeling grew up between the Committee and the White Star officials. Senator Smith, of Michigan, presided. Some of his questions provoked the criticism that the Committee work suffered from lack of expert knowledge. For instance, he asked Mr. Lightoller, second officer of the "Titanic," whether any of the crew or passengers took to the watertight compartments as a last resort. Mr. Lightoller replied that it was quite impossible to say, but he should think it very unlikely. "Are the watertight compartments intended as a refuge for passengers?" pursued Senator Smith. "Oh dear, no, Sir, not at any time," was the reply. Before the first meeting of the Committee, Senator Smith is reported to have said? "A Government boat picked up messages stating that Mr. Ismay desired to sail on the 'Cedric,' and they were forwarded to Washington. That made me take an early train to New York. . . Mr. Ismay was anxious to go back, and to have the crew of the 'Titanic' go back immediately, . . and I had to tell him rather emphatically be couldn't go." Mr. Ismay explained that his only object had been to enable the crew to return home, for their own sakes, instead of "hanging about" in New York.

the very hour of doom is not worth inquiry here. Like cannibalism, it is a question of taste. But what chiefly astonishes me in the remark is the utter

absence which it reveals of the rudiments of political thought. What does Miss Pankhurst imagine a "rule" is—a sort of basilisk? Some hundreds of men are, in the exact and literal sense of the proverb, between the devil and the deep sea. It is their business, if they can make up their minds to it, to accept the deep sea and resist the devil. What does Miss Pankhurst suppose a "rule" could do to them in such extremities? Does she think the captain would fine every man sixpence who expressed a preference for his life? Has it occurred to her that a hundredth part of the ship's population could have thrown the captain and all the authorities into the

hundredth part of the ship's population could have thrown the captain and all the authorities into the Miss Pankhurst's remark, though imbecile, is informing. Now I see the abject and idolatrous way in which she uses the word "rule," I begin to understand the abject and idolatrous way in which she uses the word "vote." She cannot see that wills and not words control events. If ever she is in a fire or shipwreck with men below a certain standard of European morals, she will soon find out that the existence of a rule depends on whether people can be induced to obey it. And if ever she has a vote in the very low state of European politics, she will very soon find out that its importance depends on whether you can induce the man you vote for to obey his mandate or to keep any of his promises. It is vain to rule if your subjects can and do disobey you. It is vain to vote if your delegates can and do disobey you.

But, indeed, a real rule can do without such exceptions as the Suffragettes; de minimis non curat lex. And if the word "rule" be used in the wider sense of an attempt to maintain a certain standard of private conduct out of respect for public opinion, we can only say that not only is this a real moral triumph, but it is, in our present condition, rather a surprising and reassuring one. It is exactly this corporate conscience that the modern State has dangerously neglected. There was probably more instinctive fraternity and sense of more instinctive fraternity and sense of identical interests, I will not say, on an old skipper's vessel, but on an old pirate's, than there was between the emigrants, the aristocrats, the journalists, or the millionaires who set out to die together in the great ship. That they found in so cruel a way their brotherhood and the need of man for the reserct of his neighbour, this is a the respect of his neighbour, this is a dreadful fact, but certainly the reverse of a degrading one. The case of Mr. Stead, which I feel with rather special emotions, both of sympathy and difference, is very typical of the whole tragedy. Mr. Stead was far too great and brave a man to require any concealment of his exaggerations or his more unbalanced moods; his strength was in a flaming certainty, which one only weakens by calling sincerity, and a hunger and thirst for human sympathy. His excess, we may say, with real respect, was in the direction of megalomania; a childlike belief in big empires, big newspapers, big alliances—big ships. He toiled like a Titan for that Anglo-American combination of which the ship that has gone down may well be called the emblem. And at the last all these

New York. the emblem. And at the last all these big things broke about him, and somewhat bigger things remained: a courage that was entirely individual; a kindness that was entirely universal. His death may well become a legend.

LOOKING AT THE BOOK OF THE LOST AND

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, AT



IN THE ANXIOUS HOURS WHICH FOLLOWED THE GREATEST OF MARITIME AFTER THE SINKING

That great association of marine underwriters which is world-famous as "Lloyd's," and has its agents in every port, its stations throughout the globe, began, when the seventeenth century was nearing its end, in a coffice-house in Tower Street, London, which was opened by one Edward Lloyd, a Weishman. In 1692, Lloyd transferred his business to the corner of Lombard Street and Abehureh Lane, and the underwriters and shippers amongst his customers grew

AT NEWS OF THE SEA-TRAGEDY: AT LLOYD'S.

FRÉDÉRIC DE HAENEN.



DISASTERS. AT LLOYD'S, THE FAMOUS ASSOCIATION OF MARINE UNDERWRITERS, OF THE "TITANIC."

specify in numbers. Out of this humble beginning sprang as we have aftendy noted, that great institution, now housed in the Royal Exchange, with the finest system of shipping intelligence the world over. On the left of the drawing numbers are seen seasoning the news-message posted up: in the centre, others are boding at the bod in which the numes of venual bott are entered. (See Articid described [Jay27] to pp. 90 (8).

place of Sir Arthur Haworth, who MR. HENRY WEBB. M.P., recently igned, Mr. Henry

The new Junior Lord of the Treasury and Liberal Whip.

Webb, M.P., has been appointed one of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, and as such will act as a Liberal Whip. Mr. Webb only entered Parliament last year, as Member for the late Sir Charles Dilke's constituency, the Forest of Dean. The Coal Strike affected him closely, for he is a director of the Deep Navigation Collieries, Cardiff, the Ocean Coal Co., Ltd., and the Ocean Coal and Wilson's, Ltd. He is interested

in agriculture, and has a model farm.

Great anxiety was caused by the fact that Mr. D. L. Allen, the airman who left Chester for Dublin early on the morning of April 18, having the previous day flown to Chester from Hendon, failed to arrive at his destination It was naturally feared that he might have met a similar fate to that which befell Mr. Cecil Grace, who, it will be re-



MAJOR EUSTACE LODER, Succeeding Lord Derby as Chief Steward of the Jockey Club.

membered, was lost during an over-sea flight. At the time of writing there has been no news of Mr. Allen. After leaving Chester at 6 a.m. on his Blériot mono-plane, he flew to Holyhead, a distance of eighty-four miles, arriving over that place at 7.50. He then went down the coast and away over the Irish Channel.

Major Eustace Loder, who was nominated as Chief Steward of the Jockey Club by Lord Derby, when the latter retired recently, is one of

of the Jockey Club.

recently, is one of the best - known figures on the Turf. He is the eighth son—a twin with his brother Sydney—of the late Sir Robert Loder, first Baronet, and brother of the present Baronet, Sir Edmund Loder. Major Eustace Loder was for fifteen years in the 12th Lancers, of which regiment he was Adjutant from 1895 to 1899. He won the Derby of 1906 with Spearmint, and his Pretty Polly carried off the Oaks and the St. Leger.

For nearly thirty years the late Mr. Bram Stoker acted as manager and confidential secretary to Sir Henry Irving, with whom he was on terms of intimate friendship. They first met in 1876, and the business relations between



THE LATE MR. BRAM STOKER, Sir Henry Irving's Manager and Confidential Secretary.

them formed two years later lasted until Irving's death in 1905. During that period the takings at the Lyceum Theatre were more than two mil-lions. Mr. Abraham Stoker (to give him his baptismal name) was born in Dublin in 1847, the son of an official at the Castle. At Trin-ity College he distinguished himself both in letics. Later, he was for a time an Inspector of Petty Sessions PORTRAITS & PERSONAL NOTES



in the Irish Civil Service. His chief literary work was his "Personal Reminiscences of Henry Irving." He also wrote a number of novels of a "creepy" character, the best known of which, perhaps, is "Dracula," published in 1897.

One of the most wonderful escapes from the *Titanic* was that of the second



MR. D. L. ALLEN, The Airman who left Chester for Dublin on his Monoplane and never arrived.

officer, Mr. Charles Lightoller, whose evidence before the Senatorial Committee in dence before the Senatorial Committee in New York was of great importance. On the night of the disaster he was in charge of the ship 'until 10 p.m., when he was relieved by the first officer, Mr. Murdock. When the crash came he supervised the lowering of the boats, and stuck to the



MR. CHARLES LIGHTOLLER,

Second Officer of the "Titanic," who had a miraculous escape, and gave important evidence to the Senatorial Committee in New York.

ship until the water was up to his ankles. Asked ship until the water was up to his ankles. Asked at the inquiry whether he had sent the women first by Captain Smith's orders, or because it was the rule of the sea, he replied, "It is the rule of human nature." When the *Titanic* was actually sinking, Mr. Lightoller dived into the sea. He was sucked down and twice blown to the surface by explosions under water. He came up near a capsized collapsible boat and clung to it. A funnel fell within a few inches of him and killed many swimmers. Eventually he was picked up by a life-boat. He said, in his evidence, that up by a life-boat. He said, in his evidence, that the speed of the *Titanic* when she struck was between 21½ and 22 knots.

Mr. Sydney Buxton has not had an enviable task in bearing the brunt of the criticism aimed at his Department, the Board of Trade, in regard



MR. SYDNEY BUXTON,

As President of the Board of Trade much affected by the "Titanic" Disaster. the limelight of bublic opinion upon the proceedings of that body. In the House of Commons he said that he felt greatly the weight of responsibility, and the sympathy of the House expressed itself audibly. Mr. Buxton has been President of the Board of Trade only since 1910, so that he cannot be held responsible for the action, or inaction, of the Board recording vessels over 1900 tons during

the Board regarding vessels over 10,000 tons during the whole period since the regulations came into force in 1894. From 1905 to 1910 Mr. Buxton was Postmaster-General.

Sir John Rees, the new Member for East Nottingham, was for over twenty-five years in the Indian Civil Ser-He was for some time British Resident in Travancore and Cochin, and became an Additional Member of the Viceroy's Council.

He retired in 1901. Five years later, Sir John was elected, as a Liberal, for the Montgomery District, and again in January 1910. Later in that year he went over to the Unionists and did not stand at the December election.

Last September he contested the Kilmarnock Burghs.



Mr. Alexander Carlisle, who, at the time the illfated vessel was begun in the yards of Messrs.



to the Titanic dis-

aster, which has

so suddenly and

SIR JOHN D. REES, M.P., The newly elected Unionist Member for East Nottingham.

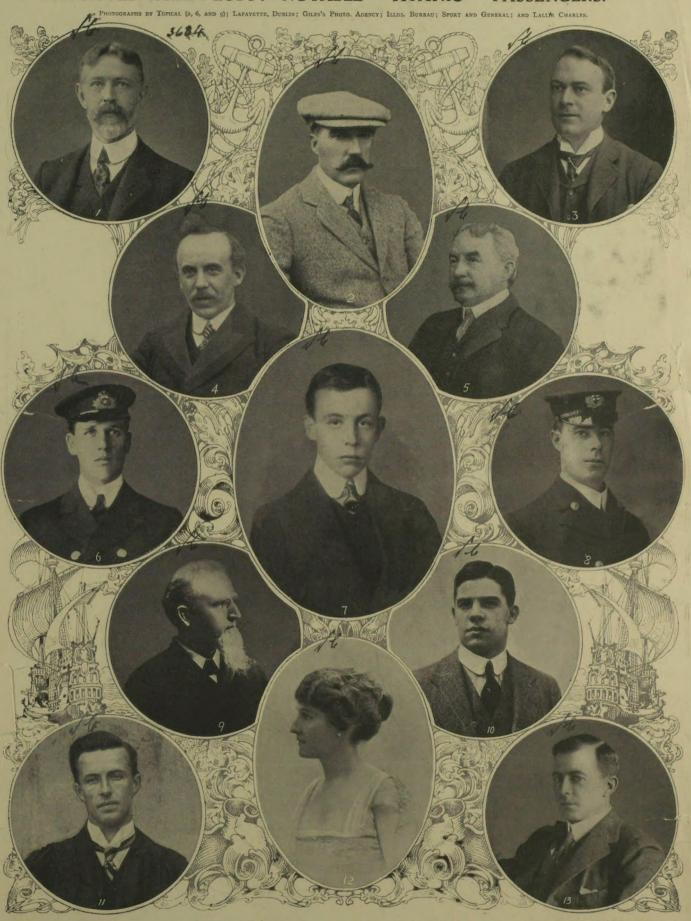
Wolff in Belfast, was the General Manager of that firm and Chairman of the Managing Directors. He retired from that position two years ago, after being associated with the firm, to which he was apprenticed in 1870, for over forty years. He was a member of the much-discussed Advisory Committee which last year reported to the Board of Trade on Life-saving year reported to the Board of Trade on Life-saving Appliances. When the question of the provision of such appliances on large liners arose after the sinking of the *Titanic*, he stated that he had always been in favour of their being required by law to carry a larger number of boats. In a recent interview he said that, when working out the designs of the *Olympic* and *Titanic*, he had davits

constructed to take four life-boats on each pair, which would have given each ves-sel a total of over forty boats, instead of the twenty eventually sup plied. To make a ship unsink able he said was an impossibility. Mr. Carlisle was born at Ballymena, Antrim, in 1854. His father, Mr John Carlisle, was Head-Master of the Royal Acade-mical Institution, Belfast



THE RIGHT HON. ALEXANDER CARLISLE, P.C., Part-Designer of the "Titanic"—formerly General
Manager of Messrs. Harland and Wolff.

SAVED AND LOST: NOTABLE "TITANIC" PASSENGERS.



R. HOWARD B. CASE (LOST).

Managing Director, Vacuum Oil Company.

Took a prominent part in getting women and
children to the boats described as "one of
the big beroes" of the disaster.

ALGERNON H. BARKWORTH (SAVED).

- 4 MR. JOHN HARPER (LOST).

 Minister of the Walworth Road Baptist
 Chapel, London, formerly of Paisley Road
 Baptist Church, Glasgow.
- MR. FRANCIS D. MILLET (LOST).

 American artist. Painter of many well-known pictures, including "Between Two Fires."
- 6. MR. J. P. MOODY (LOST)

7. MR. HAROLD BRIDE (SAVED).

Second wireless operator on the "Titanic,"
Reported to have dealt with a man who endeavoured to remove the first operator's lifebelt. Gave evidence at Senatorial inquiry.

- MR. H. O. LOWE (SAVED).

 Fifth Officer of the "Titanic." A native of Liandudno.
- MR. CHARLES WILLIAMS (SAVED).
 Requets Coach at Harrow. Reported to have described how Captain Smith awam to a beat with a child before he sank.

 II. MR. LAURENCE BEESLEY (SAVED).
 Writer of a most lucid account of the disaster.

 A former Science Master.

THE "TITANIC'S" BOATS: WERE THEY TOO FAR FROM THE WATER?

DRAWN BY C. J. DE LACY.



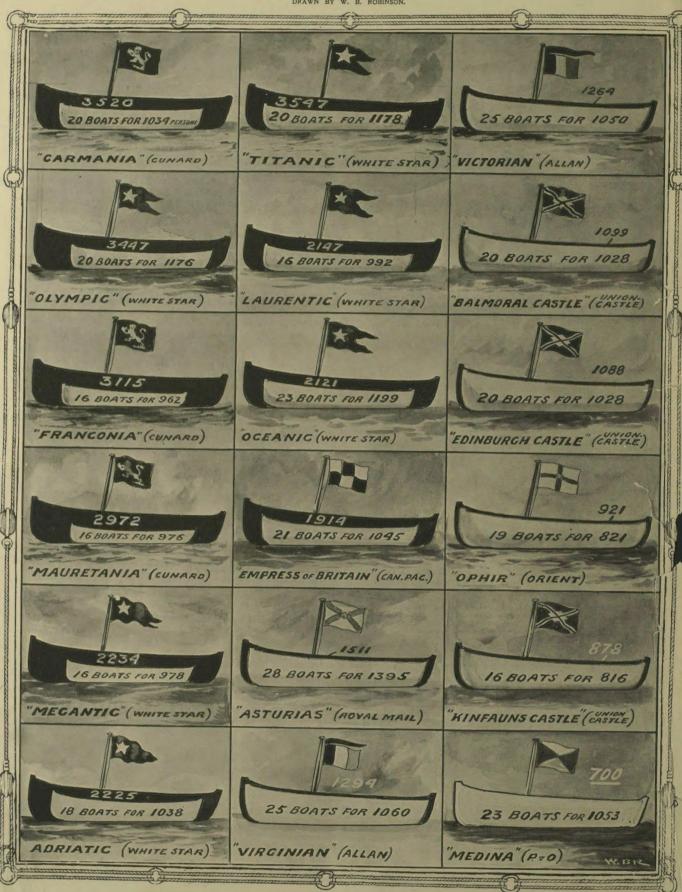
"THE HEIGHT OF A GOOD-SIZED BLOCK OF FLATS": THE SPACE BETWEEN THE "TITANIC'S" BOAT-DECK AND THE SEA.

the statement issued by a committee of surviving passengers of the "Titanic" appeared the Titanic" the boat-deck was about 75 feet above water, and consequently before the lowering of the boats, thus endangering rimum number the boats would hold."

"Daily Telegraph," said: "It may be assumed that the Tiranic's' boat-deck was, say, 70 feet from the water; in other words, the height of a good-sized block of flats. I Tourise the boat is being lowered from the top, and has reached, s.

CARRIED AND BOATS NEEDED TO SAVE ALL: VITAL FIGURES

DRAWN BY W. B. ROBINSON.



LINERS AND THEIR LIFE-SAVING CRAFT BEFORE THE DISASTER: WHITE BOATS TO REPRESENT THE NUMBER OF PERSONS FOR WHOM BOATS WERE CARRIED: BLACK TO REPRESENT THE BOATS REQUIRED FOR THE SHIPS FULL COMPLEMENTS.

As we have noted, the white boats indicate the number of passengers for whom life-saving craft, etc., were provided; the black boats indicate the number of those for whom boats would have to be provided if arrangements were made for the saving of all. Thus the "Titanic" had twenty boats capable of holding 1178; while she was certified to carry 3547 passengers and crew. It should be understood that every vessel shown above carries life-saving craft in excess of that required by the Board of Trade regulations, and has also, amongst other things,

life-belts and life-buoys. Thus no blame can attach to them; and now, in view of fresh experience, it is certain that every line will increase the number of its boats, etc. Some, indeed, have already done so. The figures given above are those supplied by the Board of Trade. By the time they are published here, alterations are likely to have been made in many instances. Again, too, it should be said that boats do not represent the only life-saving devices—the "Titanic" had also, for example, 3560 life-belts and forty-eight life-buoys,

ANDREW LANG ON THE BACONIAN THEORY AND A NEW EXPOUNDER THEREOF.

THE quarrel as to whether the plays of William Shakespeare, the poems, too, were written by that actor, or by Francis Bacon, has been an unlucky quarrel. The Baconian theory flashed simultaneously across the brains of Miss Delia Bacon, an American is a jam matura virgo, no longer in her first youth; of a Mr. Smith, of English birth, who is reported the ave been very excitable.

I have read that a wooer much younger than poor Delia, a fiend in clerical shape, the Rev. Alexander Macwhorter, won her heart, but, somehow, faltered in his stride, and never reached the altar. For this, or any other reason, she became distraught, vainly desiring to exhume the ashes of Shakespeare. Hawthorne kindly wrote an Introduction to her book

which I much desire to peruse, but it has never come into my hands. Then a Judge (U.S.), named Ho es, sleaded for Pacon. He may have been a good Judge, but his ignorance (of Greek, among other things) was to be regretted. Much more ignorant was Mr. Ignatius Donnelly, but he was 'cute ough to perceive , if he would be Bacon's auhip of Shake-e, he needed evidence. ented a cypher, et document several later wool-gatherers have variously done, each discovering a cryptic cypher containing the Secret. The world would not suffer the

cryptic revelations: they were too many, and too various, and too ridiculous. Enfin Greenwood vint—Mr. G. G. Greenwood, M.P.—and did not stand up for Bacon, but showed how impossible it was for the legal mind to believe that an actor from a dirty country town (he was strong on the insanitary state of Stratford), about whose education no record exists,

WEARING A TONGUE ORNAMENT: A TESO GIRL

WEARING A TONGUE ORNAMENT: A TESO GIRL

AND HER TRINKETS.

"Girls and women of all ages in Teso love to accumulate bead necklaces and strings of shells until their necks are really heavily loaded....

Note the brass rings hanging from the tongue."

From "On the Backwaters of the Nile."

should have known what Shakespeare knew, and have written what we are told that Shakespeare wrote.

This is quite fair ground of argument. that neither Mr. Greenwood nor I, though we both have the advantage of a University education, could do the thing. But neither of us (at least, of myself, I say it with confidence) has any more genius than his neighbours. Mr. Henley once wrote concerning myself, "What could not Mr. Lang do—if he had genius?" What indeed? I laughed and wondered, but could not guess what adventures, given genius,

I might have achieved. Without genius, what could Napoleon, or Bacon, or Jeanne d'Arc, or any hero or poet have done? With genius, on the other hand, what is impossible? I take up Mr. Crouch Batchelor's new book, "Francis Bacon wrote Shakespeare," and if you are not familiar with Elizabethan literature, and if you want to believe that Shakespeare did write Shakespeare, I advise you not to read it. Mr. Crouch Batchelor (if you know no more of the matter than he confides to you, and swallow him whole), will inevitably convince you that Bacon "wrote Shakespeare."

Meanwhile, where are the men specially addicted to the highways and byways of Elizabethan literature? As a rule, these experts "keep on a-saying nuffin." Mr. Swinburne only chaffed, and chaff is not argument. Mr. Churton Collins was only exas-I am sorry to say that Sir Sidney Lee and Dean Beeching are not always very convincing.

that somebody who

is an unprejudiced expert (they are

few) should take up this topic seriously,

work it through, and, with no vio-lence of invective, should give a well-weighed opinion. Mr.

Pollard, of whose views on the problem I know nothing,

would satisfy me as

umpire; it is a question that demands

thorough literary and technical knowledge,

knowledge of very obscure subjects. For myself, ignorant

as I am, I think the

logic of the Baco-

nians inconsistent, frivolous, fantastic; their knowledge very

imperfect, amazingly so; but then I may



WITH A FELLOW - WARRIOR AS DRESSING TABLE: A GAN' BRAVE TITIVATING IN A MIRROR ON A FRIEND'S FOREHEAD,

"On the forehead a looking glass gives a striking and uncommon effect. It may also come in useful if one of your friends happens to want to touch up his warpaint. . . . The wearer of the mirror is a strapping fellow named Latodo, who was famed for the elaborate nature of his costume at every dance. . . . As soon as he can afford it a youth puts on the tight from rings seen on the upper arm."

From "On the Backwaters of the Nille."

THE KARAMOJO CHIGNON: THREE NATIVES WITH THEIR HAIR FORMED INTO MATS OF CLAY AT THE BACK.

"The Karamojo reople like to grow the hair to a great length and gradually form it into a huge mass with clay [etc.] . . . until it forms the chignon seen in the photograph. . . One old friend of ours, by name Asonar, was quite a standing joke on the station, as he loved to get his locks, fast turning grey, conglomerated into a mat at the back of his neck."

be prejudiced, indeed I am. Yet, when I said that Ben Jonson's memory, "ON THE BACKWATERS OF THE NILE." BY THE REV. A. L. KITCHING. Illustrations Reproduced by Courtesy of the Publisher, Mr. T. Fisher Unwin. (See Review on "Literature" Page.)

in old age, was imperfect, Mr. Batchelor briefly replies, "Characteristic!" Yet I quoted Ben for the fact—and gave examples. What more could mortal do? But Mr. Batchelor omits the evidence of Ben, and the examples in proof, testifying that his memory was, in his later years, no longer what it had been.



AN AFRICAN VENICE; A MUKENI AND HIS FLOATING GRANARY ON A SUDD ISLAND. "The Bakeni buts are all built on the Islands of Hoating saidd which clog the channels of the Mpologoma River, Lake Kioga, Lake Salisbury, and the feeder streams. . . . Naturally the most important article of each household's equipment in this African Venice is its 'gondola' . . . Their stores of dry food . . . are kept in granaries, ere ted on separate godding, which float hither and thither."

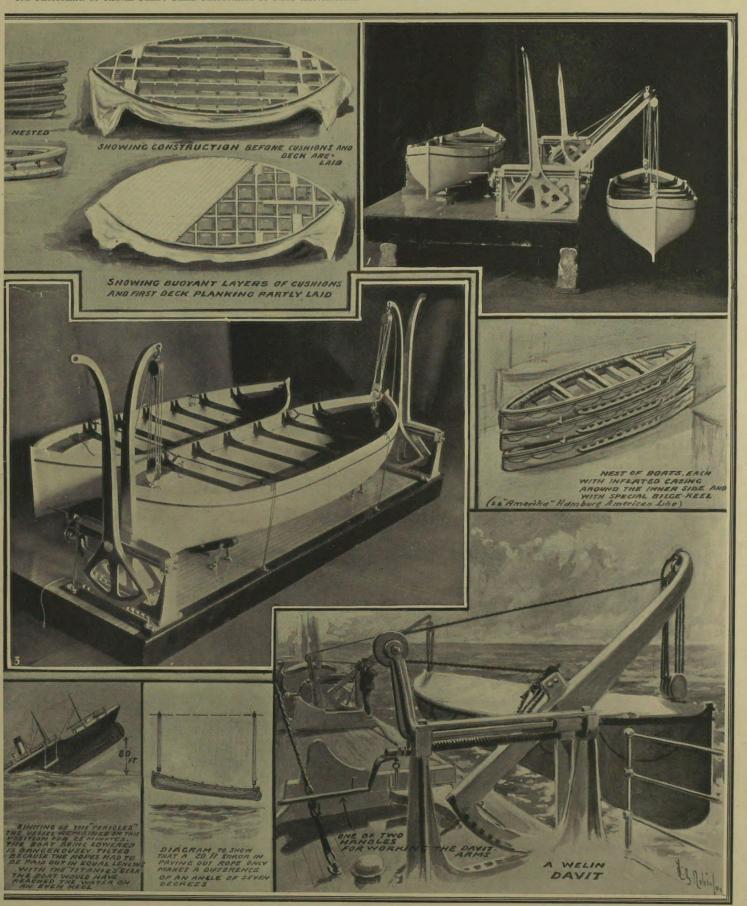
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THE CELIBATE SECLUSION: A TUNNEL ENTRANCE TO RAISED BACHELOR QUARTERS AT DOKOLO. "One of the striking features of the Gan' villages is the special provision of quarters for the unmarried men. Here the principle of no ventilation is carried to an extreme. The huts are small and low, raised up from the ground . . . on a platform of logs. The doorway consists of a round hole just large enough to wriggle through, and the occupants of logs huts sleep as many tegether as can possibly be packed into the scanty floor spece."

CARRIED BY THE "TITANIC": AND HER DAVITS.

ONE PHOTOGRAPH BY RECORD PRESS; THREE PHOTOGRAPHS BY NEWS ILLUSTRATIONS.



"TITANIC" DISASTER: COLLAPSIBLE BOATS; AND MEANS FOR LOWERING LIFE-BOATS.

case. The Engelbardt, that carried by the "Titanic," is the invention of a Danish sea-captain, V. Engelbardt, and can be launched and expanded in less than half-a-minute. It will float if unexpanded, holding as many passengers as it is allowed to hold when expanded. Expansion is done by two men lifting the cross beams, whereby the rail is raised and the hinged uprights are straightened. The oval seat slides down until it rests on cleaches on the hinged uprights, thus preventing these from bending in. Kapok cushions and cork are among the buoyancy aids. The former, known also as Bombax Vegetaris, grows in Java, resembles cotton or slik floss, and is claimed to exceed in buoyancy any other material, save, perhaps, prepared cork. The Welin Quadrant Davic, that in use on the "Titanic," provides for the easy manipulation of two boats (one under davits, the other one inboard), and has been proved of great value and efficiency. Photograph No. 1 shows the Welin Davic (in model form), with one boat in position for lowering and one inboard. Nos. 2 and 3 show the same model. No. 4 is of a bargeload of collapsible boats awaiting the arrival of the. "Olympic" at Southampton, that there might be on her accommodation for her full complement. It will be noted that the "Titanic," had greater provision for life-saving than the Board of Trade requires.



Dr. Turner, Savilian Professor of Astronomy at Oxford, warned the public of the dangers of gazing directly at the sun pence the use of much smoked glass, and buckets of water for viewing by rellection.

SCIENCE IOTTINGS.

WE are all concerned with the battle which for years has been waged against the great " white scourge," and it behoves us to lose no particle of interest in the bene ficent work undertaken with the

view, not merely of curing the disease, but of preventing its spread and attack. I have had this all-important topic brought anew to notice by a perusal of a very interesting little book, entitled "Sanatoria for the People." The authors are Mr. C. H. Garland and Dr. T. D. Lister. The former—and I presume the latter also—is deeply interested in the welfare of the National Sanatorium at Benenden, Kent. Mr. Garland is specially concerned with tuberculosis as related to the presence of that ailment in postal officials, and I take it that the Benenden Sanatorium is intimately connected with the work of cure of officials affected. The book (published by the Scientific Press) is, however, valuable for its general survey of the field of endeavour, medical and otherwise, in the matter of tuberculosis prevention and suppression. The Post Office Sanatorium Society, we are told, numbered, at the close of 1910, 47,000 members, and at the end of 1910, 368 cases had been admitted to Benenden through the Society in question. It is of great advantage, in reviewing a wide question such as that of tuberculosis prevention and treatment, to be able to give accurate details regarding the success, or otherwise, of such beneficent work

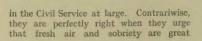
In the Post Office Sanatorium Society, of the members 39 per cent. are outdoor workers, and 61 per cent. of indoor occupation. The former range from letteror indoor occupation. The former range from letter-carriers to labourers, linesmen, and the like. The in-door workers include telegraphists, sorters, engineers' clerks, and others. Of the 368 cases admitted to the Sanatorium, a slight excess of the outdoor workers was

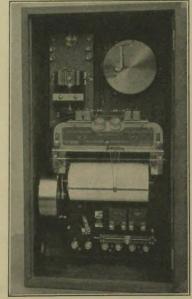
noted. Our authors trace this excess to conditions which make for the lowering of the constitution, and therefore, for easier in-fection of the bacillus of tuberculosis. Irregular hours and irregular meals, inferior housing, and probably

THE LARGEST IN THE BRITISH ISLES FOR FIFTY-FOUR YEARS: THE SOLAR ECLIPSE OF APRIL 17, FROM START TO FINISH. preventives of tubercular attack; but why not add, proper and sufficient nourishment, and gen-

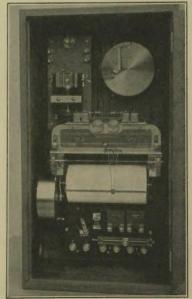
eral attention to all the laws which hygiene has so very plainly recorded as marking out the bound-aries of the fair land of health?

number of patients that can be housed in the costly palaces which mistaken benevolence has erected. It is high time we bethought ourselves of spending money wisely in this great cause of suppressing the white plague ANDREW WILSON.





THE INSTRUMENT WHICH NOTED THE ACTUAL RADIATION RECEIVED FROM THE SUN DURING THE RADIATION RECEIVED FROM THE SUN DURING THE ECLIPSE: THE CALLENDAR ELECTRIC RECORDER. Both the records reproduced at the bottom of this page were made by the Cambridge Scientific Instrument Company's Callendar Recorders. Curve No. I was obtained by means of a platinum resistance wire contained in a vacuum within a glass bulb. The actual radiation alters the resistance of this wire, and the Callendar Recorder records the variations of this resistance.



DBSERVER OF THE SOLAR ECLIPSE IN FRANCE MR. F. W. DYSON. THE ASTRONOMER ROYAL. Mr. Dyson arranged to go to Paris with some of his assistants to observe the eclipse as a whole, and particularly Bailey's Beads, those minute beads of light seen round the rim of the sun on the occasion. ception. Patients come to the Dispensary for diagnosis of their cases. If found to be suffering from tuberculosis, treatment is advised. The work does not end here. Health visitors are attached to the Dispensary, and these visit patients at their homes. They ascertain if the means for preventing infection are being carried out. They investigate the state of health of those who are most closely associated with the patient-possible "contact cases," as they are called. They impress on the patients and their friends all the hygienic precautions necessary to be taken for cure and for the prevention of the spread of the disease, and treatment is thus at least commenced in the home, while a valuable knowledge of the distribution of tuberculosis in a city or other area is obtained. From such tracing out of cases, the proper material, so to speak, can be obtained for sanatorium treatment

acurate

There is no more im-

portant part of preven-tive work in con-

sumption

have a

that represented by the scope and labours of the

Tuberculosis Dis-

pensary. Here we

tackling the malady at its in-

chance

Not the least important point in connection with the fight against tuberculosis is that which concerns the cost of erecting sanatoria. I have no hesitation in saying that hundreds of thousands of pounds spent in erecting massive buildings have been wasted. You do not need a palace for the treatment of consumption. A building may cost £200,000, and yet be able to accommodate only a miserable handful of patients. All the consumptive needs is a comfortable dwelling in a suitable locality; a shelter where he can be protected from damp and cold winds, and a plain sleeping-apartment. The Germans, ahead of us, as usual, in such matters, long ago adopted the hut-colony principle—cheaply erected, easily taken down and cleaned, and capable of being

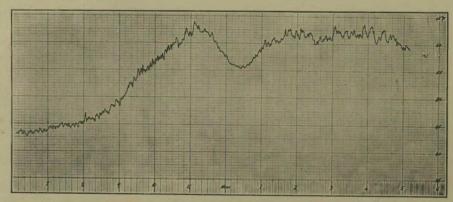
moved, if it is necessary, at cheap cost. am glad that our authors see and enforce this point. Sums of money can be spent to advantage in providing treat-

ment for double and treble the



insufficient food, are held to represent the chief causes

of lowered vitality. While our authors reflect largely on alcoholism as a contributory cause of attack, they remark that it is decidedly low as a cause of death



PHENOMENA DURING THE ECLIPSE: (1) THE ACTUAL RADIATION RECEIVED FROM THE SUN; AND (2) A RECORD OF THE AIR TEMPERATURE.

mbridge Scientific Instrument Company write to us "Curve No. I is a record of the actual radiation received from the sun. You will notice that the radiation rises slowly from the time the curve was started until o'clock, when a few clouds passed across the sun. This shows how the radiation gradually increases as the sun rises higher in the sky, but you will notice after I o'clock, when the eclipse commenced, there is all, which is continued until 12 minutes past 12, when the eclipse was at a maximum here at Cambridge. The record then rises again until we get the full normal radiation, which then gradually falls off again and sinks, and sinally sets. The second curve is simply a record, with a very sensitive electric thermomenter, of the actual air temperature. You will notice that the temperature gradually rises until the eclipse commenced, and then there is a slight fall in temperature."

"S.O.S." IN THE MAKING: THE BIRTH OF PRACTICAL WIRELESS.

DRAWN BY A. FORESTIER.

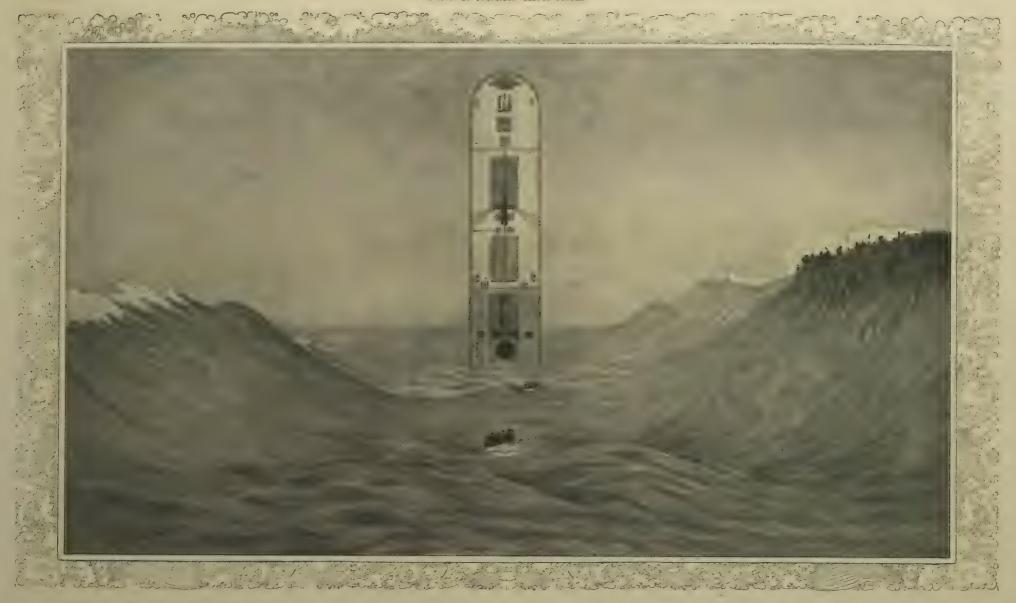


WITH SHEET METAL "AERIALS" AND "EARTHS": SIGNOR MARCONI ENGAGED ON EARLY EXPERIMENTS IN THE GARDEN OF HIS FATHER'S VILLA AT PONTECCHIO.

The history of wireless telegraphy does not begin with Signor Marconi, but to him must be given the credit of having made it a practical affair. He was but one-and-twenty when he sought to put to use Hertz's laboratory experiments, and set to work in his father's villa at Pontecchio, near Bologea, at first across distances of only a few yards, from room to room, then across longer distances in the garden. The appearatus he employed was very simple, but all the Marconi apparatus now in use is a direct evolution from it. In the transmitter, he used

"TILTED STRAIGHT ON END WITH THE STERN VERTICALLY UPWARDS": A PARALLEL TO THE "TITANIC."

DRAWN BY PROFESSOR GEORGE FOREES.



THE RARE WAY IN WHICH THE WHITE STAR LINER FOUNDERED: THE SINKING OF THE STEAM-SHIP "HASLAND" IN THE MANNER IN WHICH THE "TITANIC IS REPORTED TO HAVE SUNK.

In his very detailed account of the "Titanic" disaster, Mr. Beesley says: "It was impossible to think that snything could be wrong with such a levisthan were it not for that ominous tilt downward in the bows, where the water was by now up to the lowest row of portholes. At about two o'clock, we observed her settling very rapidly, with the bows and the bridge completely under water. She slowly tilted straight on end with the stern vertically upwards. . . . To our amszement, she remained in that upright position for a time which I estimate at five minutes. It was certainly for some minutes that we watched at least 150 feet of the

'Titanic' towering up above the level of the sea... Then, with a quiet, slanting dive, she disappeared beneath the waters." This makes of very much more than common interest the drawing here reproduced, which represents the sinking of the steam-ship "Hasland" in the Gulf of Lyons on March 29 of last year, and is by Professor George Forbes, F.R.S., M.Iost.C.E., who was a witness of the disaster. Not a life was lost, thanks in great measure to the energy and initiative of the vessel's master, Captain T. O'Hara, who was able to command the greatest discipline,

CALLED BY "S.O.S." AND SAVIOUR OF SEVEN HUNDRED AND FIVE SOULS: THE RESCUING LINER.

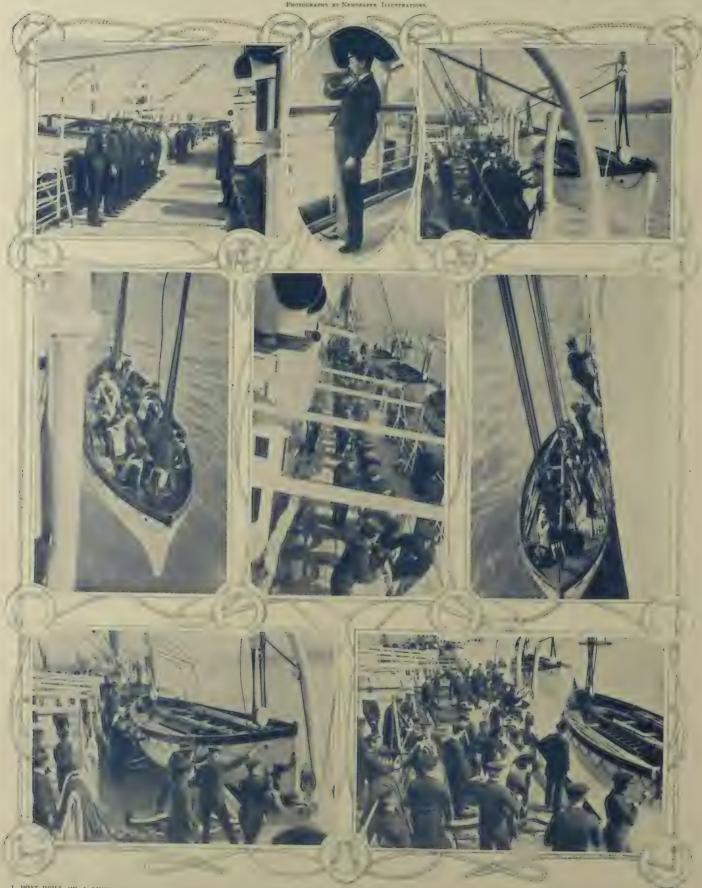


BROUGHT ACROSS THE SEAS BY WIRELESS TO AID THE "TITANIC": THE CUNARDER "CARPATHIA," WHICH PICKED UP THE ONLY PASSENGERS OF THE ILL-FATED LINER WHO SURVIVED THE DISASTER.

When the "Titanie" struck the iceberg which gave her her death-blow, she sent out the wireless call for help-' S.O.S.," which has replaced the old "C.Q.D." This was received by various vessels which hurried to her aid, notably by the Cunarder "Carpathia," whose lot it was to rescue the whole of the survivors—seven hundred and five in all. A New York report to the "Times" said of this, quoting a passenger on the rescuing ship: "About 3 o'clock . . . I went up on to the deck and found that our vessel had changed her course. The life-bosts had been sighted and began to arrive one by one. There were sixteen of them in all. The transfer of the passengers was soon being carried out. It was a pitiable sight. . . . Some of the boats were

crowded, but a few were not half full." Another account says: "Dawn was just breaking, when the 'Carpathia's' passengers were awakened by the excitement occasioned by coming upon a fleet of life-saving boats. At that hour the whole sea was one mass of whitened ice. The work of certing the passengers over the side of the 'Carpathia' was attended by the most heartrending scenes." It is said that the "Carpathia's" wireless-operator heard the "Titanio's" call foe help only by the lucky chance that he had not turned in on the Sunday night ten minutes after his usual time. The Cunarder landed the survivors at New York on April 18. On the Saturday she resumed her interrupted voyage to the Mediterenean.

AS IT SHOULD BE ON EVERY LINER: LIFE-BOAT DRILL ON A STEAM-SHIP.



- HOAT-DRILL ON A LINER: CREWS, EACH INCLUDING A COUR, LINED UP BY THE SIDES OF THE BOATS ALLOTTED TO THEM READY TO MAN THEM AT THE WORD OF COMMAND.
- 2. THE ALARM: SOUNDING THE BUGLE-CALL FOR THE CREWS TO MUSTER AND TO MAN THEIR BOATS.
- Taking the "Titanic" disaster as a text, but, of course, without definite knowledge as to what happened, there are those who suggest that on some passenger-earrying vessels, at all events, far too little attention is paid to boat-drill, and they state further that octain liners there is a considerable lack of seamanship among the men, who, by reason of the nature of the vessels on which they said, are attendants rather than seamen in too many cases. Dc. ag with this subject, Mr. Gerard Fiennes, writing in the "Pall Mall Gastter," says: "It is absurd to suppose that the same degree of discipline and training can exist in the increasatile marine as in the Navy. If the call comes to take the crew off a stricken war-
- 3. PRACTICE IN LIFE-SAVING ON A LINER: CREWS SWING-ING LIFE-BOATS OUT FROM THE DAVITS PREPARATORY TO LOWERING THEM TO THE WATER.

 4. WITH HER CREW IN THEIR CORK JACKETS: A BOAT, SWINGING FROM THE DAVITS, HALF-WAY TOWARDS THE WATER.
- 5. NEARING THE END OF BOAT-DRILL: HAULING A BOAT UP A LINER'S SIDE
- 6. A BOAT SAFELY ON THE WATER.
- 7. BEGINNING TO SWING BOATS OUT FOR LOWERING.
- 8. PUTTING ON CORK JACKETS BEFORE MANNING THE BOATS.

ship, there are only disciplined men to be dealt with. On board the liner there is a crowd of passengers, first, second, and third class, who have been subjected to no discipline whatever, . . On board a liner, even if there is a sufficiency of boats, and if a certain amount of boat-drill, more or less perfunctory, takes place, none of the passengers are told off to particular boats. . . . It is wonderful, under the circumstances, that so many as 700 were got safely away from the "Titanic." . . . Next to the sufficiency of the boats carried in point of number, the most important matter is that there should be a sufficient number of officers . . . to take charge of them, and a sufficient number of . . . seamen to man them."

THE WHITE FOE: ICE IN THE SEA-LANE SAILED BY THE "TITANIC."

PHOTOGRAPHS BY ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU AND FRIDOLIN.



AKIN TO THAT WHICH GAVE THE "TITANIC," HER DEATH-BLOW: A BERG, WHICH WAS PROBABLY PART OF THE ICE-FIELD ENCOUNTERED BY THE ILL-FATED VESSEL, PHOTOGRAPHED FROM THE "TUNISIAN" A FEW DAYS BEFORE THE DISASTER.



IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF THE "TITANIC'S" COLLISION WITH A BERG: PASSENGERS ON A STEAMER LOOKING AT AN ICE-FIELD.

It is a matter of common knowledge that the "Titanic's" death-blow was dealt her by an iceberg, and it is but natural under the circumstances that the ice in the sec-lance she followed should have been much discussed. In the earliest estage of the Senatorial Inquiry, Mr. Bruce Ismay said, "We were on the southern route—the extreme southern route"; and, further, "It is absolutely and unqualifiedly false that I ever said that I wished that the "Titanic' should make a speed record or increase her daily runs. I deny absolutely having said to any person that we would increase our speed in order to get out of the ier zone, or any words to that

effect. As I have already testified, at no time did the 'Titanie' during the voyage attain her full speed." The ice drifts in the North Atlantic are a great menace to shipping, and it is asked is there a track outside the ice limit which Transatlantic liners can take? The answer would seem to be "No"; for to get beyond even the average, as opposed to the abnormal limit, would mean an impossibly great detour south, an impossibly great loss of time. After the dissater, and in view of the unusual position of the ice this year, it was decided, very wisely, to change the track of several vessels.

BRAVE AS THE "BIRKENHEAD" BAND: THE "TITANIC'S" MUSICIAN HEROES.



1. MR. F. CLARKE, OF LIVERPOOL.
2. MR. P. C. TAYLOR, OF CLAPHAM.
3. MR. G. KRINS, OF BRIXTON, SOMETIME OF THE RITZ HOTEL ORCHESTRA.
4. MR. W. HARTLEY (BANDMASTER), OF DEWSBURY.
5. MR. J. HUME, OF DUMFRIES.
7. MR. J. W. WOODWARD, OF HEADINGTON, OXON.

One of the most dramatic incidents of the great shipwreck was the heroic conduct of the band, which, led by Mr. W. Hartley, of Dewsbury, continued to play up to a few minutes of the end. On this subject, as on others connected with the disaster, there have been conflicting statements, but of the main fact there is no doubt. In its careful summary of the various reports, the "Times" said: "That the band played as bravely as that other band in the "Birkenhead" during a great part of the time that the "Titanic" was sinking seems

indisputable . . . 'Nearer, my God, to Tace,' and other hymn tunes were, as reported, played for some time. Then the music changed to something lighter (which would explain Bride's statement about the rag-time he heard), and continued until about ten minutes before the end. As they played, the bandsmen are said to have tried to fix on life-belts. It may well be, indeed, that it was not until they were flooded out that they gave up their heroic and self-appointed task." In addition to those of whom we give photographs, there was Mr. R. Bricoux, of Lille.

CHIEF WITNESS AT THE SENATORIAL INQUIRY: THE WHITE STAR CHAIRMAN.



SAVED FROM THE "TITANIC," ON WHICH HE WAS A PASSENGER: MR. JOSEPH BRUCE ISMAY, MANAGING DIRECTOR OF THE WHITE STAR LINE AND PRESIDENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE COMPANY.

The fact that Mr. Bruce Ismay, Chairman and Managing Director of the White Star Line, was one of the passengers saved from the "Titanic," has given the American newspapers, in particular, much "copy," and there seems no doubt whatever that many of them have let their desire for sensation overwhelm both their discretion and their accuracy. Of his escape, Mr. Ismay is reported to have said, in reply to a question as to whether there were any women and children on deck when he got into a life-boat: "What kind of man do you think I am? Certainly there were no women and children around. I thought they had all been

saved. I think that it was the last boat that was lowered that I went into... My conscience is clear." Mr. Walliam E. Carter has substantiated Mr. Ismay's statements, saying: "Mr. Ismay and myself and several officers walked up and down the deck, crying "Are there any more women?" We called for several minutes, and there was no answer, . . . Mr. Ismay called again, and getting no reply, we embarked. . . I can only say that Mr. Ismay entered the boat only after he saw that there were no more women on deck." Mr. Ismay, who was educated at Elstree and Harrow, was born at Liverpool on December 12, 1862.



There are no startling revelations Mme. Steinheil's in this volume, "My Memoirs." by Marguerite Steinheil (Eveleigh Memoirs.

Nash), but there are innumerable arresting points the trio is that of the murders in the Impasse

Ronsin: on that Mme. Steinheil, who was accused of having "vol-

untarily dealt death " to her

husband and her

mother, and that with premedita-

tion, confesses that she can throw no light. The others concern the

moirs of Félix Faure, "a secret

history of France

since the Franco-

Prussian war" to which she was contributing "a

mass of notes and

comments throw-



DESIGNED BY MME. STEINHEIL FOR THE FRENCH PRESIDENT, AND SENT BY HIM TO HER WHEN HE WAS DYING:
FHE FELLY FOURT TALISMAN.
"It was a gold locket bearing the initials "F.F." upon a diamond anchor, and was set with tiny pearls, rubles, and sapphires, to recall the tricolour. The word engraved upon the anchor, a friendly term, was in Russian, because the President liked everything that recalled his visit to St. Petersburg and the alliance with Russia."

"The Moment's by Moment's by Mome Standell, a Courter of the Publisher, Mr. Licinch Nature.

ing some light on certain per-sonalities, on certain facts"; and a necklace of five rows of superb pearls which the President sent to her in a gold box set in the heart of a bouquet. Both, she believes, have direct connection with the first. It should be understood that she became the friend and confidante of Félix Faure. "I met him almost every day," she writes, "cither in the Bois de Boulogne, where he rode in the morning, or at the Elysée. He would telephone me at any hour of the day. There was always something to do, someone to sound." With his Memoirs we have already said, she assisted him. In fact, she did much more: for safety, the President entrusted them to her care, and she took them to her house a few sheets at a time. When Félix Faure died—as Mme. Steinheil believes, from overindulgence in a drug he was in the habit of taking--she hesi-tated between destroying them and keeping them, and did the latter. The pearl necklace the President gave her in the sum-mer of 1898. She wished to return it, but the most peculiar circumstances compelled her to

circumstances compelled her to retain it. The President sent for her. "He was pale and perturbed.... At last he began: 'Something dreadful has happened... It is about that necklace. I bought it from a friend, a man of the highest rank... and now I hear that, against my will, I am mixed up in a scandal, which, if it were disclosed, would utterly ruin me... I should have instantly to resign and even to leave the country.... And yet I bought to leave the country. . . . And yet I bought

the pearls to oblige that friend, who, of course, the pearls to oblige that friend, who, of course, was no more aware than myself of the sudden complications which have arisen. . . . He has been deceived. . . . There is but one way of avoiding all trouble: you must keep these pearls." So it was. Then a strange "German" entered the seene, calling upon M. Steinheil with questions as to papers and pearls. Of the memoirs he was permitted no news; of

mitted no news; of the pearls he was allowed to buy the majority. His last visit to the Impasse Ronsin, says Mme. Steinheil, was a few weeks before the murders, and on the night of the crime was stolen a dummy packet de-signed to represent Memoirs, and substituted for them when their guardian determined that their hiding-place should changed



AS SHE APPEARED IN ST. LAZAKE PRISON WHILL AWAITING TRIAL: MMI MARGUERITE STEINHEIL.

"I wore a plain black dress, which I made myself in one afternoon in prison.... I wore my hair parted in the centre and fastened at the back with a piece of ribbon and a few bairpins.... Shoes hurt my feet, and I made a pair of slippers for myself with bits of cardboard, velvet, and fur given me by the and fur given me by the sisters."

no morals. It is not to be supposed from this that our author is a pessimist, or despairs about the misionary work he has been engaged in for ten years. Nor is his book composed of entertaining generalities. He has set himself to master various dialects - he is the author of a grammar of the Gang language — believing that a knowledge of his tongue is the real key to the native's heart. Every page in this most interesting volume, which it may be added, is excellently illustrated from the author's own photographs, bears witness to the serious-ness with which he has undertaken his

In "On the Backwaters of the Nile" (Fisher Unwin), the Rev. A. L. Kitching does not picture the inhabitants of Uganda in very inviting colours, though he assures us that Nature's gentleman is to be found in black even as in white. Not wine and woman but food and woman are the

The Nile

Backwaters.

native's main interests. Be he native's main interests. Be he Bantu or Nilotic, his god is his belly, to which he offers gifts from any source. A Gan' boy, at any rate, will eat and relish anything he sees his employer eat, knowing that it is free of poison. The Munyamwenge is more discriminating. He will eat what he has seen growing, but what he has seen growing, but declines tinned foods; falling, however, to the temptations of preserved jam, of which the chiefs are so fond that they are all getting into debt for it. The question of dining is much mixed up with that of polygamy, for in Uganda the importance of a wife lies largely in her ability to wife lies largely in her ability to cook food and even procure it. The equality of the sexes recognised in certain tribes also has a bearing on the marriage and food questions. Since the greater the number of wives, the less the drudgery for any one of them, it is often the women rather than the men who op-pose the missionary when he preaches monogamy. Civilisation,

preaches monogamy. Civilisation,
by making the earning of a
livelihood a simpler matter,
causes marriage to become unfashionable. It has also brought about
much waste of timber and labour by
substituting a taste for two-storeyed
houses with impossible staircases for the sentiment of home in the smoky mud hut. Mr. Kitching, however, cannot support the idea that the naked savage is clothed in decency. The wearing of clothes is associated with cleanliness, but generally the native, whether clad or not, is a person of



MYSTERIOUS FIVE ROWS OT PEARLS:

THE MYSTERIOUS FIVE ROWS OT PEARLS: THE GOLD BOX IN WHICH FÉLIX FAURE SENT THE NECKLACE TO MME. STEINHELL.

"President Faure, during the summer of 1888, presented me with a pearl necklace . . . of five rows . . . I said I should return the necklace on my next visit to the Elysée Two days later the President sent for me . . . At last he began . . . 'Something dreadful has bappened . . . it is about that necklace . . . I entreat you to keep the necklace in your bouse.' . . . Many and many a time afterwards I asked the President if he would take the necklace from me."

**Reproduced Form **My Memorit," by Mem. Sanked, by Courtey.

Reproduced from "My Memoirs," by Mme. Steinheil, by Courtesy of the Publisher, Mr. Eveleigh Nash,



MME, STEINHEIL'S LIFE WHILE AWAITING TRIAL IN ST. LAZARE:
OBJECTS SHE USED IN PRISON.

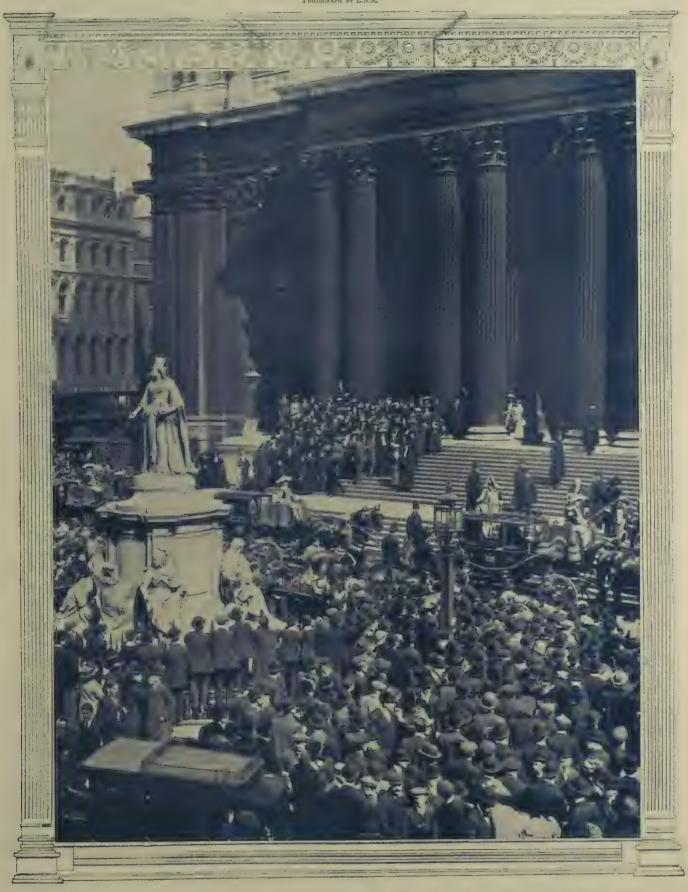
The photograph shows a Slippers made by Mme. Steinhell, for her own wear in prison, of bits of cardboard, relvet, and fur given to her by the sisters; a penny looking-glass, the only kind permitted; a blunt knile; a salt-cellar; a jug; a basin; a coffee-strainer made by Mme. Steinhell from firewood and linen and wire taken from her hat, and a paper bread-basket made by Mme. Steinhell.

Reproduced from "My Memoirs," by Mme. Swinheil, by Courtesy of the Publisher. Mr. Eveleigh Nash.

further security. Mme. Steinheil's deductions further security. Mme. Steinheil's deductions from these facts are natural. For the rest, we have only space to say that she deals with unusual power with her childhood and her marriage, her Salon and her friendship with Félix Faure, her imprisonment in St. Lazare, her Instruction, trial, and acquittal. Her Memoirs are very well worth reading: they are far from being of common interest.

IN THE HOURS OF STRONGEST FEELING: THE "TITANIC" SERVICE.

PHOTOGRAPH BY L.N.A.



GATHERED TO SHOW SYMPATHY WITH THE SORROW OF TWO PEOPLES: THE CROWD OUTSIDE ST. PAUL'S AT THE CONCLUSION OF THE MEMORIAL SERVICE ON APRIL 19.

Including Mr. Sydney Buxton, President of the Board of Trade; the United States
Ambassador and other diplomatists; and representatives of the White Star Line. In the body of the cathedral no seats had been reserved, and rich and poor sat together in the wast | strong to save "-the well-known hymn "for those in peril on the sea,"

The special memorial service at St. Paul's on April 19 gave full proof of the truth of congregation, united in a common sorrow. The altar, stripped of all ornament but the Cross and two tall candlesticks, was draped in black and white, and a black carpet covered the that they need a church." In the choir sat the Lord Mayor; some members of the Cabinet, The service was simple, but most moving and impressive, especially the rendering of the Dead March in "Saul," Among the hymns were "Rock of Ages" and "Ecenal Father.

PRECISELY WHAT THE SINKING OF THE "TITANIC" MEANT: THE ROLL OF THOSE WHO PERISHED.

l'HOTOGRAPH LY TOPICAL.



A CROWD EQUAL TO THAT WHICH WAS LOST WITH THE ILL-FATED WHITE STAR LINER: SIXTEEN HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIVE PEOPLE, THE NUMBER REPORTED DROWNED IN THE GREATEST OF MARITIME DISASTERS.

By the sinking of the liner "Titanic" after collision with an iceberg, sixteen hundred and thirty-five people were drowned. There were 705 survivors-202 first-class passengers; 115 second-class; 178 third-class; 206 of the crew; and 4 officers. Such figures, informative as they are, do not convey at once the extent of the catastrophe: they transmit to the mind little more than a blurred impression of a considerable number. For that reason, we print this photograph of a crowd totalling exactly 1635, a crowd equal, that is to say, to the roll of those who perished. We have chosen for the purpose part of a photograph taken on Tower Hill when Mr. Ben Tillett was speaking on a recent occasion:

for it was Mr. Tillett whose signature appeared on an extraordinary document drawn up after the disaster by the executive of the Dock. Wharf, and General Workers' Union, which is reported as saying: "We offer our strongest protest against the wanton and callous disregard of human life and the vicious class antagonism shown in the practical forbidding of the saving of the lives of the third-class passengers. The refusal to permit other than first-class passengers to be saved by the boats is a disgrace to our common civilisation." It need not be said that there is no truth in the allegations thus made, and it is good to know that a number of Labour leaders have repudiated the document.



ing to note that both houses are arranging benefit performances for the sufferers from the *Titanic* disaster, and there is no doubt about the response of the artists to whom application for assistance is made. London and New York have served in turn as the Mecca of the opera-singers, to many of whom the cross-Atlantic journey is quite familiar. We can recall no case in which a great singer has been lost on great singer has been lost on

the journey.

In the United States, the

London Symphony Orchestra has met with an extremely cordial welcome. American critics and public alike were unprepared for the revela-tion provided, and they have frankly admitted as much. The Orchestra will be back in London in May, after what may well prove a record journey, and will make its reappearance at the Albert Hall, under the direction of Siegfried Wagner, who has not been seen in public in this country since 1805. One of the leading "Wagner" tenors, Herr Walther Kirchhof, will appear at the same concert.

The concerts of last week did not lack interest or variety. The third of Mr. Balfour Gardiner's series

MME. LOUISE KIRKBY LUNN

animates the work, there much to please in it.



MLLE. EMMY DESTINN (SOPRANO).

Extremely happy is Mr. Percy Grainger's new composition for string orchestra, which was encored.

achieve too much have plenty

On the night following Mr. Balfour to say that is worth hearing. Gardiner's concert, he was presented again in his capacity as a composer under the auspices of the London Choral Society. Mr. Fagge had included in the programme the "News from Why-dah," which was only recently introduced to the concert plat-

form. The evening's music opened with the Festual Overture of Mr. Arnold Bax, another of Mr. Gardiner's discoveries, if we are not mistaken. Perhaps the chief interest of the concert the chici interest of the concern attached to the first perform-ance in London of Mr. D. Vaughan Thomas's setting to Gray's Ode, which those of us who are approaching middle age may remember from our school-days. The composer has cer-tainly been inspired by the lines, but he appears to have felt the

but he appears to have felt the inspiration rather spasmodically; it is not so much the whole poem as the scattered thoughts in it that stir him in the writ-ing of music that has many dramatic moments, and is extremely skilled, though it does not always remember the limitations of the soloist. Mr. David Brazell fought hard with the scorfought hard with the scoring of many a passage that worsted him through no fault of his own. Mr. Coleridge Taylor's "Tale of Old Japan" was included in a really excellent pro-

> Herr Pauer, who has been giving some pianoforte recitals, is an extremely gifted performer. At a re-



MISS OLGA LOEWENTHAL (SOPRANO).



MLLE. JANE BOURGEOIS (CONTRALTO).

cent concert he fulfilled a programme that might well have worn down a smaller man, without loss of enthusiasm or any departure from a high standard of achievement. Mr. Frederick Lamond has appeared twice at Bechstein's in the week, once alone and once with the young Spanish violinist, Señor Don Juan Manén.



MLLE, LYDIA LIPKOWSKA (SOPRANO),

MME. MARIE LOUISE EDVINA

MME. SALTZMANN - STEVENS (SOPRANO).



MME. LUISA TETRAZZINI (SOPRANO).



MME. NELLIE MELBA (SOPRANO).

THE OPENING OF THE GRAND OPERA SEASON AT COVENT GARDEN: SOME OF THE STAR SINGERS.

The first performance of the Grand Opera Season at Covent Garden was given on April 20th, when "Carmen" was presented with Mile. Tarquinia Tarquini in the title rôle. The management's new productions are to be Wolf-Ferrar's "I Gojelit delia Madonna" ("The Jewels of the Madonna") and Zandonal's "Conchita." Further, Boîto's "Mefistofele" will be revived, with new scenery designed and painted by Léon Bakst.

nann-Stevens and Mms. Nellis Melba by Dover Street Studios, and Mlls. Tarquinia Tarquini by Varischi and Artico.



MLLE. TARQUINIA TARQUINI (SOPRANO).

WAR-NEWS FROM THE FLYING ENEMY: PAMPHLETEERING BY AEROPLANE

Drawn by H. W. Koekkoek from a Sketch made Specially for "The Illustrated London News" by H. C. Seppings-Wright, War Artist with the Turks in Tripoit.



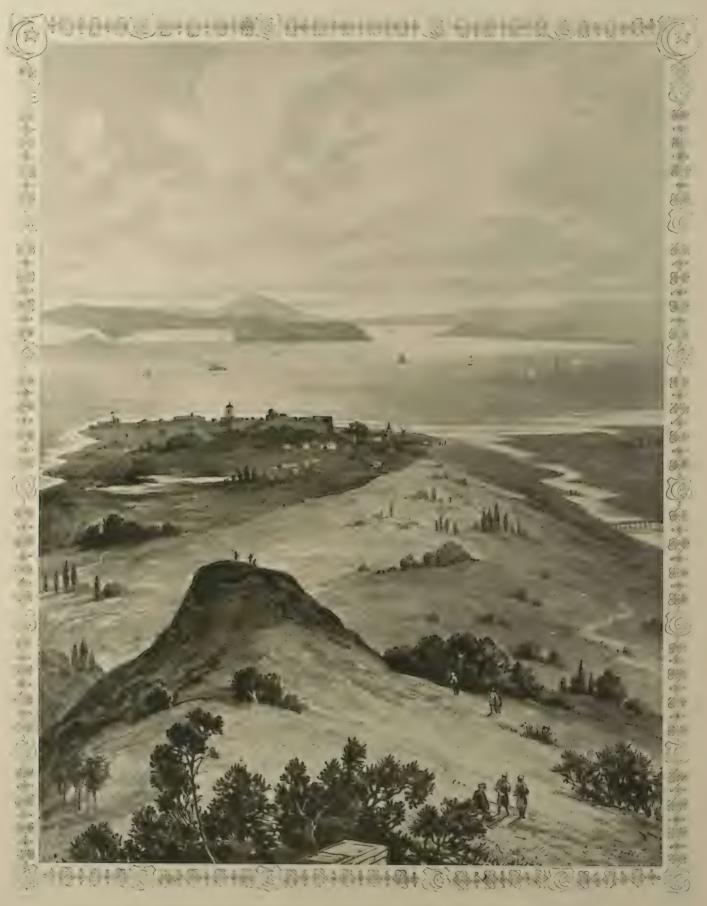
CIRCULARISING HIS COUNTRY'S FOES: AN ITALIAN AIRMAN, WHO ANNOUNCED THAT BEIRUT HAD BEEN BOMBARDED.

DROPPING POLITICAL PAMPHLETS TO THE TURKS AND THEIR ARAB ALLIES. .

Much has been said of the part both heavier-than-air and lighter-than-air flying-machines are playing in the Italo-Turkish War. We ourselves have given a number of illustrations of the Italian army airmen at work in Tripoli, and on various scenes of fighting; but never one so unusual as this. As all the world knows, the Italian flying-machines have been scouting and bomb-dropping; now we see one of them pamphleteering, dropping into the

Turkish lines paper-covered circulars, in booklet form, dealing with the war, printed in Arabic, and addressed to the inhabitants of Tripoli, Benghazi, Derna, Tobruk, and Fezzan, and those of Libya and the neighbourhood. One of these pamphlets Mr. Seppings-Wright sent to England. He says that the airman informed the Turks that Beitut had been bombarded—a statement they did not believe. Mr. Seppings-Wright dates his letter from Zanzour, March 8.

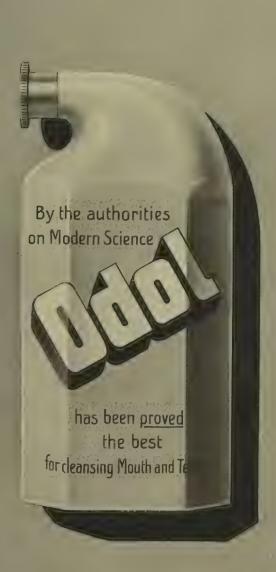
THE ITALO-TURKISH WAR IN TURKEY: THE CLOSING OF THE DARDANELLES.



WAR NEAR THE SITE OF ANCIENT TROY: THE DARDANELLES, FROM KUM KALEH, THE CASTLE OF ASIA, WITH THE TOMB OF PATROCLUS—THE SCENE OF THE RECENT BOMBARDMENT.

But for the disaster to the "Titanic," which has overshadowed all other contemporary events, no doubt considerably more stir would have been caused than has been the case, in this country, at any rate, by the Italian bombardment of the Dardanelles, which took place on April 18. According to the Turkish account, eight Italian war-ships were engaged from 11.45 s,m. to 2 p.m., and fired 342 shells: one soldier and a horse were killed and snother soldier was wounded. The Turkish forts replied, and one Italian vessel, which was hit, left

the firing-line. The scene of the action is one of great historic interest, associated as it is with the Homeric story. Our Illustration shows the entrance to the Dardanelles from the Ægean Sea, with Kum Kaleh, the Castle of Asia, and the mound sometimes called the Tomb of Patroclus, or the Tomb of Ajax, at the north end of the plain of Troy. Not far avvay is Hissarlik, the supposed site of the city of Priam. The river shown in the picture is the classic Simois. The ancient name of the Dardanelles was the Heliespoot.



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ART NOTES.

AN Academy Private View without rumours of Chantrey purchases would be like Epsom without bookmakers. And with each year's decline of ardour among outside buyers, the money dispensed by the dead hand, and the decisions of the Chantrey Trustees, become more and more important. Nobody harms this see wall as the more

outside buyers, the money dispte and the decisions of the Charlet and more important. Nobody knows this so well as the members of the Academy know it, and Abbey, an Academician, put the knowledge to account in making an extraordinarily interesting will. Even if the exact terms of the bequest and its workings are as yet unfamiliar, the rumour of the "Abbey purchases" will this year be a eagerly inquired after as those of the "Chantrey purchases." That the favoured pictures are to go to America is not the least advantageous of the contions of purchase. The Trustees can start again. One may suppose that the fact of a painter having been bought for Millbank will in no way prejudice his chances of being bought for in no way prejudice his ces of being bought for chances of New York.

The opportunity of opening an important new market for the work of contemporary English painters can be made or marred by the Trustees. Nothing will come of this opportunity if the Academy persists in the ulberal and selfish policy of the past. Let the best work—and the best of English painting is the best in the world—be sent to America, and America, will return the compliment by getting and spending pliment by getting and spending in English studios. If, on the other hand, the Trustees again other hand, the Trustees again buy narrowly and unwisely, the promise of the Abbey bequest will be spoiled. That there will be comparatively little protest against the unwise selection of pictures that are to cross the Atlantic and pass from sight will not, we are confident, harden the heart of authority in its cyrl ways.

her astonishing brightness lurks the excellent work of Mr. Knight and Commendatore Walter Crane. In Mr. Crane's portrait of himself may be traced a certain anxiety of expression. An invitation to join the Masters in Florence is still too konourable to be lightly fulfilled. The Italian authorities have, it is true, bestowed their favours somewhat recklessly, but Mr. Crane has obviously bethought

and worthy countenances of paint, so that he has had to send to Florence his own likeness and, to some extent, the likeness of a famous portrait. Mr. Crane may be conlikeness of a famous portrait. Mr. Crane gratulated on the success of difficult labours

gratulated on the success of difficult labours.

"Oh, Falmouth is a fine town," sang Henley; but finer than Falmouth are the things beyond. Mr. Algernon Talmage knows the coast, and of his pictures at the Chenil Gallery, Chelsea, two bear the title, "Near Falmouth," and others an unmistakable likeness to the Cornish scene. Nobody who has bathed from the rocks of those parts, and tested the eddying coolness of Falmouth waters, needs the label. The colours of the translucent pools that have refreshed one are more personal than those of the general sea, as one's wife's amethysts and opals are better known and more acceptable than the stones of other ladies' wearing. Mr. Talmage, judged by the majority of his subjects, has a fancy for trees above all things. He is interested in the many-tiered clm, and the oak before it has put out to sea; but he must let us think of him in the first place as and the oak before it has put out to sea; but he must let us think of him in the first place as a painter who has carried his easel to the clifts. At least one member of the Press gang would willingly have a hand in forcing him to a seafaring practice. The largest of the pictures shown has been bought for the National Gallery, Sydney.

E. M.

Cyclists, or prospective cyclists, would be well advised to apply for the new season cycle catalogue issued by the British Cycle Manufacturing Company, Ltd., of 1 and 3, Berry Street, Liverpool. This firm has been BETWEEN TWO FIRES."

He served as a drummer-boy re. In 1877-8 he acted as a cli as an artist, and, among y. Worcestershire. Mr. Millet

Worcestershire. Mr. Millet

Ajax cycles are well known all over the country, and are largely exported. People who prefer it may avail themselves of the gradual-payment system. The catalogue is sent post free and without charge to any applicant who mentions this paper.



THE MOST FAMOUS PICTURE OF A FAMOUS ARTIST LOST IN THE "TITANIC", "BETWEEN TWO FIRES," BY THE LATE MR. F. D. MILLET, IN THE TATE GALLERY.

Mr. Francis Davis Millet, the well-known American painter, was born in 1846 at Matapoiet, Mass. He served as a drummer-boy in the American Civil War. In 1871 he began to study in the Royal Academy of Fine Arts at Antwerp. In 1877-8 he acted as a war-correspondent in the Russo-Turkish War, and in 1878 in the Philippines. He was an author as well as an artist, and, among other things, translated Tolstoy's "Sevastopol." He shared a studio with Mr. Alred Parson at Broadway, Worcestershire. Mr. Millet married, in 1876, Miss Elizabeth Greely Merrill, of Boston. Mr. Francis Davis Millet

Mrs. Laura Knight, a Pankhurst of the palette, holds the field at the Leicester Galleries. Her sunlight is quite strong enough to throw shadows; in the gloom surrounding

him of the great company he is to keep rather than of the unworthy guests in the illustrious gallery. Once and for all, the Watts portrait placed Mr. Crane's among the familiar

THE GRACILE FIGURE. STOUTNESS A NEEDLESS AFFLICTION

SOME women possess a certain supple gracility, accompanied by elegance and case of poise and movement, which is all charm; the very perfection of bodily beauty.

When these distinguishing personal attractions begin to disappear beneath a suddenly developing couche of

subcutaneous fat, the sufferers very naturally look upon the alarming and unexpected change as a great calamity They dread the appearance of pre mature old age, fear being looked upon as elderly matrons, and generally worry themselves into a nervous and depressed condition, and a consequent low state of health. Obviously, this is not the proper way to mend matters

People who take a thoughtful interest in the progress of science especially of curative science, are well acquainted with the extraordinary features of the Antipon treatment for the permanent cure of over - fatness, or obesity; they have heard of its astounding successes in all parts of the world; and if, peradventure, they have had reason to try it themselves in order to recover normal weight, they are always the most enthusiastic friendof Antipon.

"I am most completely satisfied with the result of the Antipon treat-ment in my case," writes a grateful lady to the proprietors of Antipon. "It has not only decreased the pain-

ful stoutness, but it has had a wonderful tonic effect on my whole system. I feel better than I have done for a long, long time. When I had recourse to Antipon it was a counsel of desperation, for I felt so far from well, so utterly run-down and unfit for any exertion. I feel a different being now."

Hundreds of voluntary letters, the originals of which may be seen at the offices of the Antipon Company, corroborate the above in equally glowing terms.

THE BEAUTY POINT OF VIEW.

The stupendous success of the Antipon treatment is due to the fact that its business is to restore beauty of figure and symmetrical proportions to all external parts-face, figure, and limbs-and at the same time to increase strength and vitality. Wherever the deposition of fatty matter under the skin causes any unshapeliness, that offending excess is eliminated by Antipon, and the "lines" of beauty restored. The over-fulness of waist, hips, etc., falls away, the arms and shoulders regain their beauty of mould, the ungraceful ankles become fine and slender,



STOUTNESS AND ILL-HEALTH ECLIPSED BY ANTIPON.

Another great point is that Antipon acts most beneficially on the skin, having a bracing-up effect; therefore winkling is prevented, however much the decrease of the excess fat about the face, chin, etc, may be. The re-beautification of feature and complexion is quite amazing, both to oneself and one's

"After having taken three bottles of Antipon find I am reduced to normal weight," writes a

gratified lady. "I am leaving this town (Chesterfield) in about a week, and it will be quite a surprise for all my friends when they see what Antipon has done

THE HEALTH POINT OF VIEW.

Those unwise persons who, alarmed at their symptoms of obesity, go in for semi-starvation, violent exercising, and other abuses, are bound to make themselves weak and ill in a very short while, especially if they aggravate the enfeebling influence of these things by taking some

wretched drug remedy, ruinous to the digestive system, bad for the nerves, and destructive to the muscular

Antipon is quite different. First, it has a grand tonic action on the whole system, and is especially beneficial to the digestive apparatus; it promotes a splendid appetite, and the subject may indulge in good, nourishing, enjoyable fare, with the full assurance that nothing but good can come of it; for Antipon, whilst feeding up the muscular tissue with the assistance of the best of food, and eliminating the unwholesome needless fatty matter, roots out the abnormal tendency to form and store up in the tissues an injurious excess of fat. Thus the cure is permanent, and the renewed slenderness of figure is a possession to be the more treasured because of the new life and vigour and brightness you feel when the course of Antipon is com-

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There is much information in the Elliman Bookleis. Consider as examples—Chronic Rheumatism, Museular Rheumatism, Sciatics, (R.E.P., pp. 48-19), Taking Cold, To avoid Colds, Treatment of Colds in gase als. Sore Throat with Hearseness from Cold, Chronic Bornelitis, Chronic Contact, L.P. Lander, C. L. P. Lander, C. L. Lander, C. L. Lander, C. L. P. Lander, C. L. Lander, C. Lander, C. L. Lander, C. La

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A PLEA FOR IDLENESS.

"Father William." At a time when the gospel of speed is preached on all sides, and hustling is the first principle of life, according to which we rush from place to place, regardless, as Matthew Arnold said, of the kind of life we live at each, and thinking only of the time in which we can cover the intervening distance, and race from continent to continent, forgetful of the fate that may deposit us, midway, at the bottom of the sea—at such a time it is good, indeed, to come across a writer who sings the praises of happy idleness and leisure, that secura

ago. Readers of the latter book will eagerly welcome its successor, while those who now make acquaintance with Father William for the first time will certainly turn back to the earlier record. The conversation and philosophy of Father William are a pure delight, and so are those of his arch-enemy, "Gran'feyther," not to speak of Ephraim, the blacksmith, who found religion, became a carrier, and joined the Peculiar People, and many other village worthies. Father Wilham himself, the irascible and selfish old shepherd, is mellowed by his blographer's genial humour and tolerant insight. The book, with its reminiscences of old smuggling days, suggests a comparison with Hawker's

on behalf of Earl Grey, who was absent through illness. Lord Robert Cecil, who was among those present, said that the principle of co-partnership, on which the scheme is based, would be the means of settling the differences between capital and labour. Mr. Cecil Harmsworth described the garden city movement as the greatest movement in the direction of social reform in this country. Knebworth is twenty-five miles from London, and can be reached from kinney Cross in history animates. reached from King's Cross in thirty-five minutes

the annual dinner of the Brinsmead Cricket



IN THE CITY OF THE REICHSGERICHT AND A FAMOUS UNIVERSITY.

THE NEW RAILWAY STATION IN LEIPZIG.

Leipzig, where the new railway station shown in our photograph is to be opened on May I, is the seat of the Reichsgericht, the highest Court of Justice in the Cerman Empire, where a recent famous espionage case was tried. The University of Leipzig was founded in 1409, over four centures before the modern University of Athens, although the latter was, of course, a great reat of ancient learning.

quies et nescia fallere vita extolled by Virgil in a too strenuous age of old. In the prologue to his new book, "Father William" (Edward Arnold), Mr. S. L. Bensusan puts in a plea for intelligent idling, and indicates his attitude to life, by way of explaining "why I have passed long months in a remote East Anghan village content to sit at the feet of Father William, and gather with the extractor of humility the honey of wisdom from the shallow frame of experience." The present volume is, in a sense, a sequel to "A Countryside Chronicle," by the same author, published a few years

"Footprints of Former Men in Far Cornwall," and there are a few curious points of resemblance between the eastern and western dialects. Mr. Bensusan's use of dialect is consummate. The illustrations consist of photographs of real places under fictitious names.

Great interest is being taken in the new garden city which Lord Lytton has initiated on his beautiful estate at Knebworth, in Hertfordshire. The ceremony of cutting the first sod was recently performed by Mrs. Cecil Harmsworth,

Mr. Henry Billinghurst, managing director

WALKING IN "THE EYE OF GREECE": THE KING AND QUEEN OF THE HELLENES
AT THE RECENT CELEBRATIONS IN ATHENS.

Athens, "the eye of Greece," as Byron called it, has recently been celebrating the 75th anniversary of the foundation of its University, and that of the declaration of Greek Independence in 1832. There has also been held there at toe same time the 16th International Congress of Orientalities, whose opening meeting took place in the Parthenen. The photograph shows the assemblage leaving the Parthenen.

John Brinsmead and Sons, Ltd., the famous piano manufacturers; dwelt, in the course of his speech, on the good comradeship which had always existed throughout the staff, and which owed its origin to the late Mr John Brinsmead. Mr. Thomas Hall, the works manager, is going to Australia to cement the friendship existing for so many years between the music trade in Australia and the old manufacturing house of Brinsmead. All those present wished him Godspeed and a safe return, and he was presented with a gold watch.



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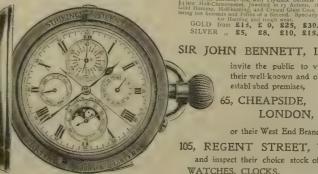
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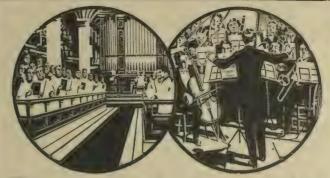
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possibilities of human flight. Without any recourse to fiction we have more than enough material at hand now to compile therefrom the true and stirring history of man's

to compile therefrom the true and stirring history of man's conquest of the air. This would, indeed, make a splendid work; but aeroplanes by the hundred will be invented and made ere the one man comes forward to write the classic romance of the air. Mr. Turner does not appear to possess the vital qualifications, but his attempt, which is praiseworthy and courageous, should serve as an incentive to other aspirants. In a way not conveyed by the title, Mr. Turner's book is quite enjoyable: the enjoyment being derived, not so much from the sense of romance as of reality. To be sure, there are occasions when the author catches something of the true spirit of romance, as when he tells some of his own adventures in an unaffected man-

own adventures in an unaffected manner, and when he quotes long extracts from the life-story of the Wright Brothers. These instances serve to acceptants the practice. stances serve to accentuate the practical nature of the other parts of the book. After all, the title does not really affect the value of the book, and it well deserves buying and reading, for it contains much information, is interesting, and is well illustrated.

N TROOPS WITH ONE

Itinied, on account of some new clors and, it is said, massacred each force at Mckinez promptly al., Some Shereefian regiments

Brothers, Ltd. — with a Royal Warrant of Appointment as Soapmakers to his Majesty.

From Avonmouth Dock the other day the Canadian Northern Royal Liner Royal George left for Halifax, N.S. This sailing closes the winter service to Halifax, and the R.M.S. Royal Edward will shortly open the summer season to Quebec and Montreal. The Royal George had on board a large party of settlers, many of whom have already obtained situations at good wages; while others will be taking up farming on their own

account. The Canadian Northern Railway Emigration Department sent out a large party, including a number of farm-labourers and domestic servants, who will at once go to places which have been secured for them. On



DROPPED FROM AN ITALIAN AEROPLANE INTO THE TURKISH LINES: A PAMPHLET IN ARABIC ADDRESSED TO THE NATIVES OF TRIPOLI.

On another page we illustrate the scene in the Turkish lines in Tripoli when an Italian airman recently dropped a number of pamphlets printed in Arabic. These dealt with the war, and informed the Arabs of the bombardment of Beirut, a statement which they did not believe.

Photograph supplied by Mr. H. C. Schpings-Bright.

board they travel under the care of a conductor and a matron, and on arrival in Canada officials of the Canadian Northern Railway will be waiting to receive them.



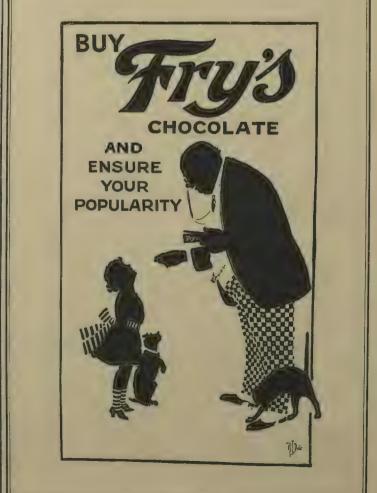
THE MURDER OF FRENCH OFFICERS AT FEZ: SHEREFFIAN TROOPS WITH ONE

OF THEIR FRENCH OFFICERS AT FEZ: SHEREFIAN TROOPS WITH ONE
OF THEIR FRENCH INSTRUCTORS.

On April 17 some of the Sultan of Morocco's Shereefian troops at Fez mutinied, on account of some new
regulations as to their pay. They shot about eight of their French instructors and, it is said, massacred
many Jews. They also looted the French bank and other buildings. A French force at Mckinez promptly
moved to Fez, and after a fight at the gales restored order in the capital, Some Shereefian regiments
under British instructors remained loyal.

conception of the meaning of "Romance"; and, indeed, his practical nature appears suspicious of the jade and her merry tricks. Thus, instead of the romance of aeronautics, we get a useful and instructive miscellany of fact, clearly and simply written, and quite interesting in itself. But the magician's touch is wholly lacking, and in such a work we would sometimes exchange a good many dull facts for a more inspiring treatment. The subject is one which offers we would sometimes exchange a good many durfacts for a more inspiring treatment. The subject is one which offers splendid opportunity for the imaginative literary man, provided he gets his basic facts right. The old writers give many suggestive examples; and a few moderns, like Kipling and Wells, have demonstrated the romantic

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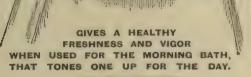
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THE PLAYHOUSES.

"BEN HUR" REVIVED AT DRURY LANE.

"BEN HUR" REVIVED AT DRURY LANE.

"DEN HUR," with its romantic story, its atmosphere of religion and its ambitious spectacular effects, is no novelty at Drury Lane, the American adaptation of General Lew Wallace's novel having been presented at this same theatre some eight years ago. It met then with a prodigious success, and deserved, and still deserves, success. There are those who may object to its detailed references to the acts and words and personality of the Founder of Christianity, and may resent the mixture in its dialogue of Americanese and phrases from the Bible, but it has the great merit of telling its tale, and that a good tale, in exciting and straightforward fashion. It is melodrama, but it is melodrama that holds the playgoer's attention. It is also melodrama superbly mounted. The equipments of the galley, the dances in the Revels of Daphne, and in especial the scene of the great chariot-race, are all most picturesquely arranged. The acting provided in this revival deserves, on the whole, the warmest commendation. Mr. Frederick Ross, Mr. Charles Rock, Mr. Clifton Alderson, and Miss Kate Rorke are players too experienced not to know how to declaim and adapt themselves to the broad style that is here required. Mr. Wontner hardly seems to have voice enough for the part of Ben Hur.

"IMPROPER PETER." AT THE GARRICK.

"IMPROPER PETER." AT THE GARRICK.

"IMPROPER PETER." AT THE GARRICK.

The formula which Mr. Monckton Holfe favours in his sentimental comedies is that which plunges innocence into an ugly situation. You remember the raffish associates and surroundings of the heroine of his "Little Damozel"; in his story of "Improper Peter," his pretty governess, Periwinkle, is put at the mercy of worse types than the damozel's friends, and might thank her stars that she met her host Peter just in time to be saved rom disaster. For this girl, with an ingenuousness which it is hard to credit in any young woman who is earning her own living, is so fond of her lover that she is prepared to be "married in sight of heaven," and waive any actual ceremony for the

lover that she is prepared to be "married in sight of heaven," and waive any actual ceremony for the time being, while her talk is babyish, her sense of the world less than that of a "flapper," her willingness to obey orders quite pathetic. When, to oblige his caddish young friend. Charles Stancombe, Peter puts up Periwinkle on board his yaeht for the night, she is out of danger, in one sense, and yet is involved and involves the kind, middle-aged owner himself in a more than awkward predicament. For Peter has a wife separated from him and anxious to divorce him, and wh-le he and his girl-guest are at breakfast, in walks this lady to draw the worst conclusions and threaten both with exposure and scandal. the worst conclusions and threaten both with exposure and scandal. Though after the divorce proceedings, happiness seems assured to Peter and the little governess, for Periwinkle is soon cured of her infatuation for Charles, and transfers her affections with lightning quickness to her host, we are to suppose that the girl must be content to live under an unmerited stirma.

that the girl must be content to live under an unmerited stigma, and that Peter must be baulked of all his hopes of a career in Parliament. Common sense, you will perceive, is not a strong point of either Mr. Hoffe's characters or of his fable—indeed, the plot is worthy of a cheap novelette. But there is wit in his dialogue, there is an abundance of sentiment in his scenes, and he gives us some neat strokes of humour in the intervention of Charles's father, a

olitician whose resolute determination to see vice where it sees not exist is most amusingly suggested. Mr. Frederick does not exist is most amusingly suggested. Mr. Frederick Kerr is irresistible in this part. Mr. Bourchier is good-nature itself as the ill-used Peter; and Miss Julia James, a recruit from musical comedy, is delightfully fresh and



DECORATIVE WORK ON THE RESTORED CAMPANILE: THE BEAUTIFUL GATEWAY IN THE BALUSTRADE IN THE LOGGETTA OF SANTAVINO AT THE BASE.

girlish in the role of Periwinkle, almost makes her naïveté seem natural, and creates a sort of fairy-tale atmosphere for this very unsophisticated drama.

THE APPLE OF EDEN," AT THE NEW PRINCE'S. Ever since "The Prisoner of Zenda" was dramatised, Anthony Hope has had innumerable imitators, but it was

gentleman are the leading figures. "The Apple of Eden," a play written by Mr. G. Carlton Wallace for the New Prince's, belongs to this type, and deals with the fortunes of a runaway queen and of a British hero who falls in love with her and carries her off to a mountain cottage. Queen Margaret has a drunken and brutal husband, she is beset by spies, she is carried off by robbers, but, in one respect, she runs a-tilt against the proprieties of melodrama, for she lives as her lover's bride without revealing the fact that she is a married woman. There are, however, so many lives as her lover's bride without revealing the fact that she is a married woman. There are, however, so many stirring passages in Mr. Wallace's drama that his patrons seem quite willing to forgive the romantic pair their lapse from strict morality, and the play has the benefit of such a charming heroine in Miss Nora Kerin, such a manly hero in Mr. Henry Lonsdale, such quaint comic relief, and such excellent representation of villainy given by other members of the cast, that the Messrs. Melville ought not to need a successor to "The Apple of Eden" for several months.

There is a double interest in Mr. Harry Parker's volume entitled "Naval Battles" (T. H. Parker, 45, Whitcomb Street), in which he has arranged chronologically a catalogue of Sir Charles Cust's unique collection of old prints of British naval engagements. As Mr. Parker has added to each item in the catalogue a concise account of the battle it represents, he has, incidentally, told the story of the British Navy in action, from the Roman invasion of Britain in 55 B.C. to the war with China in 1850. Thus the book will appeal to students of naval history as well as to collectors of prints and engravings. Many of the more important battles are illustrated.

As a permanent record of the Indian section of the Festival of Empire, held at the Crystal Palace last year, it was arranged that four quarterly numbers of the "Journal of Indian Art" should be devoted to an illustrated account of that most interesting exhibition of Indian art and industry. The first of these four parts has already appeared: the other three are promised in July, October, and January or April next. Part I., which has a new coverdesign, contains details of the Indian exhibits, articles by Sir Melvill Beachcroft, Mr. Walter Crane, Mr. T. W. Rolleston, and others, and a number of excellent illustrations, some in colour. The Journal, which has been in existence since 1884, is published by Messrs. W. Griggs and Sons, Ltd., Hanover Street, Peckham.

In that university of books of which Carlyle spoke the fees are be-coming smaller and smaller. Hardly had we become accustomed to obcoming smaller and smaller. Hardly had we become accustomed to obtaining the quintessence of modern thought and science at a shilling a volume, than a new enterprise offers somewhat similar intellectual pabulum in a still cheaper form. Messrs. T. C. and E. C. Jack have issued the first twelve of "The People's Books," neat little cloth-bound volumes at sixpence net each, of which sixty in all are at present contemplated. Among the first twelve is an interesting survey of the Woman's Suffrage Movement, by Mrs. Fawcett. Prof. Herford, of Manchester University, writes on "Shakespeare"; Prof. Cohen, of Leeds, on "Organic Chemistry." Other volumes deal respectively with "Botany," "Heredity," "Electricity," "The Stars," "Henri Bergson," "Roman Catholicism," "Mary Queen of Scots," and "Dante." There is also a poetical anthology, entitled "Pure Gold."



THE TOWER AT VENICE WHOSE BELLS WERE TO BE HEARD BY THE POPE IN ROME:

THE RESTORED CAMPANILE OF ST. MARK'S.

It was arranged that on April 25 the restored Campanile of St. Mark's at Venice should be inaugurated, and that the sound of its belis should be conveyed to Pope Pius X. in Rome by means of the telephone, and also recorded for him on a phonograph. It will be recalled that the original Campanile collapsed on July 14, 1902, and has been rebuilt.

not till the opening of the Lyceum as a house of "popular" drama that the melodramatists laid hands on his scheme. From that time onwards, the Ruritanian convention has been much in evidence, and there seems no surer "draw" just now with unsophisticated audiences than a story of love and adventure, in which a foreign princess and an English

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WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will (dated July 7, 1910) of Sir Gainsford Bruce, P.C., lately one of the Judges of the High Court of Justice, of Yewhurst, Bromley, who died on Feb. 24, is proved by the widow and John Bruce Williamson, the value of the property being £45,582. He gives £500 and the household effects to his wife, and she is to have the use of Yewhurst; a freehold house in Newcastle and £200



I'NAMPLE OF THE MIGHTY FORCE WHICH DESTROYED E 'TIFANIC": AN ICE-FIELD IN THE STRAITS OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

The Straits of Northumberland lie between Prince Edward Island and the coast of Nova Scotla and New Brunswick. The photograph was taken during a winter crossing from Prince Edward Island to Nova Scotla.

to his brother John; £300 to his clerk; and legacies to servants. All other his property is to be held in trust to pay five ninths of the income thereof to his wife during widowhood, and two ninths each to his daughters. On her death, or remarriage, the residue goes to his son and

The will and codicils of Mr. William Bowland Faulk-Ner, of The Burrs, Herne Bay, late head of Messrs. W. and F. Faulkner, tobacco-manufacturers, Blackfriars, who

died on March 16, are now proved, the value of the property being £226,989. He gives £1000 and his residence and furniture to his wife, and during widowhood she is to receive £2500 a year, or £400 per annum should she again marry, with power of appointment, to his children and others, over the capital sum producing such annuities; £100 each to his children and executors; and the residue to his children, Alfred Robert, William Ernest, Percy Reginald, Edith Jane Willson, Amy Louisa Alexander, and Mabel Gertrude Wedekind. died on March 16, are now proved, the value of the pro-

and Mabel Gertrude Wedekind.

The will (dated May 18, 1909) of Miss Anna Maria Longueville, of Penylan, near Oswestry, Salop, who died on Feb. 23, is proved by Thomas Longueville, and Lieutenant-Colonel Reginald Longueville, the value of the property amounting to 495,998. The testatrix gives her indoor and outdoor effects to the owner of Penylan; her plate to her three nephews; jewels to her niece Mary Margaret A. J. Longueville; 42000 to the Vicar of the Parish Church of Oswestry, towards the payment of the curates; and nine thirtieths of the residue to her nephews, Reginald and Edward Longueville, seven thirtieths to her nephew Francis Longueville, and five thirtieths to her niece Mary M. A. J. Longueville.

Mary M. A. J. Longueville.

and five thirtieths to her niece Mary M. A. J. Longueville.

The will of MR. HENRY FRANCIS DICKINS, of Atherstone, Eton Avenue, Hampstead, and White Hall, Hayes, Chairman of Messrs. Dickins and Jones, Regent Street, who died on March 12, is proved, the value of the property being £347,011. The testator gives £500 and his two residences to his wife; £3000 to his granddaughter Dorothy Agues Dickins; £2000 each to other grandchildren; £250 each to the executors; £250 each to the executors; £250 each to his nieces Maria Gertrude Briggs and Amy Pollexfen; £100 each to Henry G. M. Taylor and the Rev. Arthur C. Pridgeon; and legacies to persons connected with his firm and to servants. One fourth of the residue he leaves in trust for Mrs. Dickins for life, or widowhood, or one eighth should she again marry, and subject thereto such residue goes to his sons, Henry and subject thereto such residue goes to his sons, Henry Percy Tavener Dickins, Vernon William Frank Dickins, and Wyndham Harold Dickins.

The will and codicil of Mr. WILLIAM DODGE JAMES, of West Dene Park, Chichester,

and 38, Bryanston Square, who died on March 22, and 38, Bryanston Square, who died on March 22, are proved by John Arthur James, brother, and Sir Charles Stewart Forbes, Bt., brother-in-law, the value of the estate being £250,000, so far as can at present be ascertained. The testator gives £2000 to his wife, and her income is to be made up to £4500, or £8000 per annum, as the case may be; £120,000 to his daughter Helen Millicent Howard; £100,000 each in trust for his other daughters; £10,000 to his brother John Arthur James; £5000 to Sir Charles S. Forbes; £3000 to his cousin Henry A. James; £5000 to his cousin Mary Elizabeth Boyd; and legacies to servants. The West Dene Park estate and the residue of his property he settles on his son.

The following important wills have been proved-



LIKE VICTORIA REGIA LILIES: PANCAKE ICE IN THE STRAITS OF NORTHUMBERLAND. This form of floating ice bears a strong resemblance in shape to the leaves of the great Victoria Regla water-lily, some of which are seven feet in diameter, and will support a man. It was illustrated in our issue of October 29, 1910. A specimen can be seen in the Gardens of the Royal Botanic Society. Ice similar to the above was encountered by Sir Ernest Shackleton in the Ross Sea. A photograph of this "pancake ice" appears in his book, "The Heart of the Antarctic."

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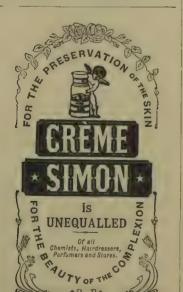
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THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

The Coventry and Warwickshire Motor Our Absurd Lighting Laws.

The Coventry and Warwickshire Motor Club has done well to call the attention of manufacturers and motorists generally to the danger of driving cars at night which are equipped with a single side-lamp. The point made by the club is that it is exceedingly difficult for the driver who happens to be meeting a vehicle so equipped to estimate the width of it and the allowance which therefore has to be made for safe passing. The car or other vehicle with but a single light may be anything Our Absurd

vehicle with but a single light may be anything from a bicycle to a traction-engine, and there must be few drivers of experience who have not at some time or another found themselves in doubt as to the character of the vehicle approaching—doubt which may easily resolve itself into diffiresolve user into diffi-culty and even danger. One of these days, I suppose, we shall be blessed with a Legisla-ture which will treat the user of the highways in a common-sense way, and we shall get uniformity

of our lighting laws. It is all very well and, doubtless, very useful for automobile and other organisations to call attention to the many anomalies and omissions in those laws, and a good deal may be done by the goodwill of vehicle-owners, but I submit that, now that the highways have come back into almost universal use, the rules governing the traffic should be of the hard-and-fast variety, and we should no longer trust to the lex non scripta, which
is ill-defined and

is ill-defined and virtually not binding. Anything more chaotic than the lighting laws of the present it would be hard to imagine. The Lights on Vehicles Act has done a little to improve matimprove mat-ters, but it is of too permissive a character, and practically leaves it to the local authority to do



SUPPLIED TO MR. DUDLEY C. MADDICK, OF THE "ILLUSTRATED SPORTING AND DRAMATIC NEWS": A 10 · H.P.,
"RANELAGH" TWO · SEATED AUSTIN CAR.

The above is one of the Austin Company's latest productions. At the rear is a dickey-seat, which folds down when not in use. This model, which is coming to be known as the "top-gear" car, was designed and built at the Austin Company's works at Northfield, near Birmingham.

Take the case of the motor-car, for example. The law says that one lamp fixed at the extreme off-side is sufficient for ahead purposes—which it most emphatically is not, and

hence the complaint of the Coventry Club. Then the law, which is a "hass," lays down that the motor-car must show a red light to the rear— because, no doubt, it is the one form of traction which is practically never

which is practically never overtaken on the road! But for years we have been trying to persuade Parliament that it is the slow - moving vehicles that require tail-lights, and with what qualifies success we all know. The R.A.C.

The Cross-Road Journal, in dealing with Danger. dealing with the ques-tion of vehicle-lighting, points out that there is

motors with which she was launched.

an even graver danger from this one-light business on vehicles than that involved in two cars meeting. This is the risk of accident at cross-roads, where two vehicles may converge blind side to blind side. The danger is admittedly great, [Continual outrant.]



WINNER OF THE PRIX DE LA CONDAMINE AT MONACO: MR. H. HOLLINGSWORTH'S "CORDON ROUGE

MR. H. HOLLINGSWORTH'S "CORDON ROUGE,"
After some postponements owing to bad weather, the Condamine Handicap for motor -boats at Monaco was decided on April 18. Victory went to one of the British Motor Club's Lifoto boats, Mr. H. Hollingsworth's "Cordon Rouge," Second place was obtained by M. G. Bariquand's hydroplane "Pistil."

SUPPLIED TO EARL RUSSELL: A 28-H P. HUMBER LIMOUSINE.

The body-work, with its exquisite finish, characteristic of Humber 1912 models, is in light carriage brown, beautifully uphofstered in drab. The interior of the car is equipped with speaking-tube, electric reading-lamps, etc.

6he

what pleases it best. Thus we have it that in some counties the stranger within the gates may be assured that every vehi-cle he meets will have some sort of a light all the year round. In others, cer-tain vehicles are certain months In one district a single lamp is sufficient to fulfil

sufficient to fulfill all the requirements, while in another the driver whose cart does not display two will find himself mulcited in a fine and costs. And even in the cases where there is special legislation, the latter is generally too absurd for description.

The "Ursula," built for the Duke of Westminster in 1909 by the Wolseley Co., bas, in the recent motor-boat racing at Monaco, added to her numerous triumphs, winning the Prix de Monte Carlo, and the Coupe des Nations for the third time. She has never had any "engine trouble" and still carries the same pair of Wolseley motors with which she was lawinched.

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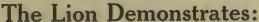
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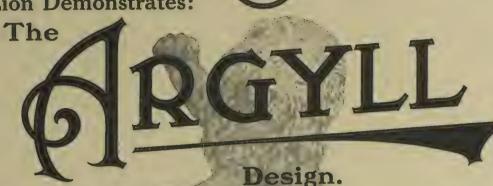
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even if the utmost care be taken by both drivers, and it does not require the exercise of much thought to see that the duplication of lamps would go a very long way towards the elimination of risk. The Club Journal is absolutely right when it says that what is required is an enactment rendering compulsory the carrying by all vehicles

Stanley, and Sir Henry Norman. Why these gentlemen are backing such a Bill I cannot conceive, especially as neither of them represents a Metropolitan constituency, and it is as a consequence of the outcry of certain Londoners with jaded nerves that the Bill has been brought in. Let me hasten to say that I do not approve at all of many of the fearsome instruments of torture which are fitted as "road-clearers," but neither am I in favour of grandmotherly and repressive regulations. I have never used anything but the ordinary motor-horn of commerce on a car of mine, because I detest the raucous, strident tone of certain of the electric and mechanical devices. But, all the same, I object to being held up by the roadside by a policeman with a tuning -fork, the while he endeavours to ascertain whether the note of my alarm is that of F sharp, which is legal, or B flat, which is forbidden. It passes comprehension why the motor vehicle should once more be selected for special treatment

A Wolseley Hand-Book.

Manual" for 1912. As the name conveys, this work is by way of a guide to the running and keeping in order of the various models of Wolseley cars, and is



OF THE TYPE WHICH TOOK T..E FIRST FIVE PRIZES IN THE ALPINE TOUR: A 159 H.P. ALPINE AUSTRIAN DAIMLER.

The car, which has a special 3-seated body of novel design, was supplied to Mr. E. Pulbrook, of the Stock Exchange, by the Austrian Daimler Motor Co., of 112, Great Portland Street, W. These cars took 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th prizes in the recent Alpine Tour.

practically indispensable to the owner of one of the Company's vehicles. It contains many useful diagrams, which have been kept larger than is usual, in order to facilitate reference, while the descriptive text is clear, concise, and simple. In addition to the information which is of exclusive use to the Wolseleyowner, there are several pages of driving tips which the owner of any car would do well to lay to heart. There is quite a formidable list of "Make Sures" and "Don'ts" which I intend to mount and hang up in my own motor - house. Not that one does not know all about them beforehand, but I imagine the want of the constant reminder costs many motorists a good round sum in the course of the year. Altogether, the Wolseley hand - book is an exceedingly creditable and useful production. It is published at five shillings, but one is sent out with every new Wolseley car delivered, free of cost. Wolseley-owners who have not this book in their motor library would do well to get it.

FOR COMBATING THE "AIRY NAVIES", THE FRENCH ARMY'S NEW AUTO-CANNON. The French War Office has adopted the above "auto-cannon" for use against air-ships and aeroplanes. It is built on a 25-h.p. 4-cylinder De Dion Bouton chassis. The gun, a 75-mm. breech-loader, can be fired in any direction, including an almost vertical position

in the British Isles of at least three lamps, one on either side, shining forward and outlining the extreme width of the conveyance, and one cither "live" on "reflex"—showing a red light to the rear. But, unfortunately for our chances of securing any such legislation, an amendment of the lighting laws is not the sort of thing to carry with it the votes of the electorate Indeed, it is more than possible that in the agricultural districts, where they seem to object on principle to any sort of light save that of the sun and moon, it might cost the Government of the day some of its one-time support, and so there is little hope for such a suggested law.

Legislation We

Capt Murray has in-

Legislation We Do Not Want.

Noises) Bill, which is to empower the Local Government Board to make regulations against the use of certain undesirable alarm signals, and I suppose it will soon pass to the Statute Book, especially as it has the support of such influential motorists as Sir C. Rose, the Hon. Arthur

ENTERING THE KEY TO THE HIGHLANDS; AN ARGYLL CAR AT THE PASS OF BALMAHA The Pass of Balmaha at this point is regarded as the key to the Highlands, where "A hundred men might hold the post, With hardshood, against the host." In days gone by the lawless tribes around Loch Lomond entered the Lowlands by way of this pass. The car seen just turning into it is one of the latest 12-h.p. Argylis.

> in the matter of noises, when there are so many other vehicles which are far worse offenders in this respect, such as traction-engines, tumbrils, railway vans, etc.

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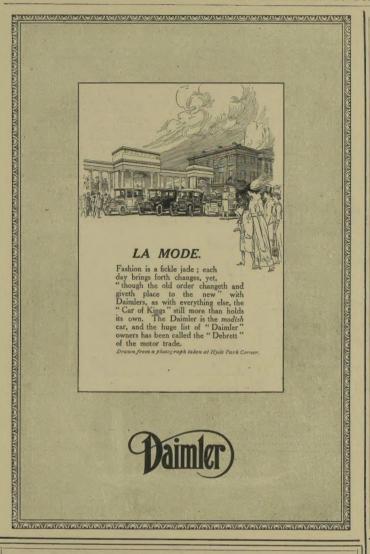




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—and it was agreed that the only reliable guide to a tyre's true value was its average, and that

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SWITZERLAND AS A HOLIDAY GROUND.

I N spite of the opening up of new regions of the earth for the tourist bent on sport and pleasure, or in search of health, and the bringing nearer, so to speak, of more distant countries by the facilitation of travel, Switzerland still maintains its undisputed claim to the title bestowed still maintains its undisputed claim to the title bestowed on it by Lord Avebury—the Playground of Europe. This glorious land of lakes and mountains, of streams and cascades, pines and flowers, seems, indeed, designed for such a purpose, and ever since civilised man awoke to a perception of the beauties and wonders of Nature, it has cast far and wide the spell of its incomparable charm. Historically and politically, also, Switzerland is rich in interest, from Hannibal's passage of the Alps to that of Napoleon, and in the development through the ages from

the wild tribes of Rhaeti and Helvetii, against whom Cæsar fought, to the modern enlightened republic, and the sturdy independence of its race of mountaineers. Switzerland has ever been the haunt of poets and philosophers, and the shores of its great lakes are rich in memories of great men who have sojourned there, of our own nation, for example, such men as Gibbon, Ruskin, Tyndall, and many a poet—Byron, Shelley, Tennyson, and Matthew Arnold, to name but a few who have drawn inspiration from its loveliness. The summer season lasts, as a rule, from the middle of July till the end of September, but the beauty of Alpine flowers is at its height in June, and for lovers of Nature that is, perhaps, the most delightful month in which to visit Switzerland. Of late years, the attractions of winter sport have drawn thither thousands of holiday-makers, and have brought added prosperity to all those who cater for the housing and recreations of the wild tribes of Rhaeti and Helvetii, against whom

visitors, at a time of year when, formerly, many hotels were closed and holiday resorts were practically deserted. It is sometimes said that Switzerland has been spoilt by the ubiquity of the tourist and the provision made for his accommodation, transport, and amusement. Nature is mighty, however, and it is a question whether anything could possibly spoil the grandeur of her works in Switzerland. Moreover, in this democratic age, it is admitted that the beauties of the earth are not to be reserved entirely for the few. Again, wild solitude may appeal to the hardy explorer, but there are many who could not enjoy the delights of travel without the aid of railway, steamer, and hotel. For those who think, with William Watson, that "the mountain's heart not two may enter," there are still, and ever will be, lonely haunts among the Alpine heights and valleys where they may find the seclusion they desire.



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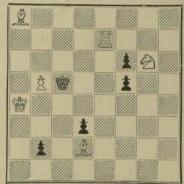
LONDON, NORTH AND SOUTH.

LONDON. NORTH AND SOUTH.

The two volumes, "London North of the Thames" and "London South of the Thames," by Sir Walter Besant (Messrs A. and C. Black), profess to treat of two parts of London by the same author, under corresponding titlepages, and in accordance with one scheme—a survey of London. We regret to say that we cannot speak very highly of the work performed in the name of Sir Walter Besant. It is not consistent. There is no common treatment. There is slipshod writing, with still more slipshod statements. London north of the Thames is dealt with in parishes or in special districts, London south of the Thames is dealt with in several ways: bits of parishes, stretches of territory, ancient villages, all jumbled up in such confusion as to make it difficult for the reader to understand what he is reading. And the work is so unequally done. After dealing with Hammersmith, Chelsea, Kensington, and so on, we suddenly come upon "the parish of St. Pancras," but why this change of title we are not informed, and no one can guess. London north of the Thames is, the home of Westminster Abbey, the glory of London, and yet it has as its frontispiece an illustration of the Roman Catholic cathedral. In the southern volume, Lewisham is described in twelve lines, Eltham in seventeen, while a short dissertation on hooliganism, which, apparently, is only to be found in South London, occupies six lines. And we must protest against wild statements, such as "The name of Tooting is derived from that of the Saxon family of Totinges"; Lewisham, "the only rural part of the County Council area"; "We know that London was a flourishing port when they [the Romans] arrived"; "Hammersmith undoubtedly derived from Ham, meaning in Saxon a town or dwelling, and Hythe or Hyde, a haven or harbour"; the "city" of Westminster, but "there was no folk's moot in this city, a fact which shows that as a city it is of late origin." All these quotations, and they are only specimens, contain errors of an elementary nature, and they unfortunately con

That well-known and useful book of reference, "Debrett's House of Commons and the Judicial Bench" (Dean and Son) is now in its forty-sixth annual edition. In view of possible electoral reforms, the particulars given as to the Parliamentary population in the various constituencies will be indispensable. Among the contents are biographical notices of Members, and full polling statistics regarding the last two General Elections.

PROBLEM No. 3545.—By J. LESLIE LAIDLAW. BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3542.-By G. BROWNE.

white.

1. Kt takes P
2. Mates accordingly

CHESS IN THE CITY

Game played in the Championship Tournament of the City of London Chess Club, between Messrs. R. C. J. Walker and J. H. Blake.

We have received from Messrs. George Routledge and Sons Vol. II. of an extremely interesting work, "English Furniture of the Eighteenth Century," by Herbert Cescinsky, very fully illustrated from drawings by the author and from photographs. It commences with a useful parallel history, in tabular form, of the arts and crafts in England from 1685 to 1725. There is no list of contents and the index is described as a "glossary."

tents and the index is described as a "glossary."

Not without reason does Mr. Joseph Pennell call New York "the unbelievable city," in his series of masterly drawings, which, reproduced in photogravure, have been published in book form under the title, "The Great New York" (T. N. Foulis). It forms one of the dainty little "Cities Series," at 1s. net in paper covers, and 2s. 6d. net in parchment boards. New York is, indeed, as represented by Mr. Pennell, a city of incredible buildings, of a towering architecture, surpassing the palaces of dreamland; a city such as exists in no other land, "nor hath been, since the making of the world." Mr. Pennell's consummate artistry needs no introduction to our readers: examples of his work have often appeared in our pages. In "The Cities Series" is also announced a second Pennell volume, "A Little Book of London." Others are, "The City of the West." (Glasgow) and "The Grey City of the North," illustrated by Jessie M. King.

